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TOPICS OF THE DAY

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IS UNCLE SAM A BOOTLEGGER?

"INCOMPARABLY THE BIGGEST BOOTLEGGER in the world" is the United States Government, charges August A. Busch, President of the Anheuser-Busch Company; and he offers in evidence the printed wine, whisky and beer list of a United States Shipping Board steamer named after George Washington, who, it is generally conceded, "never told a lie." This list contains, in addition to the usual once-familiar alcoholic beverages of pre-Prohibition days, one peculiarly intriguing item —"Old American Rye Moonshine." Scarcely had Mr. Busch exploded this bomb when Representative Gallivan of Massachusetts, an anti-Prohibition Congressman, raised "a whirl of laughter" in the House by reading the wine list of another Shipping Board steamer, the *President Pierce*. A Shipping Board advertisement in the Paris edition of the New York *Herald* promises "choice wines and liqueurs" on its Government-owned lines; and the "wetness" of these boats is frankly admitted by the Shipping Board's Chairman, A. D. Lasker, who, however, contends that there is nothing illegal about the situation, because "our general counsel, and subsequently his two chief assistants, rendered the opinion that merchant ships beyond the three-mile limit were not within the meaning of the term as used in the Eighteenth Amendment, 'territory subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.'" In his reply to Mr. Busch's charge Chairman Lasker goes on to say:

"The last to break the laws of the Government should be the Government, but the Shipping Board holds that neither the Volstead Act nor the Eighteenth Amendment applies to American ships outside of the three-mile limit.

"So long as other maritime nations continue to serve liquors to American passengers, I am ashamed to state that my experience leads me to believe there is a sufficient number of Americans without proper pride in their own flag or ships who would divert their trade to foreign flags to the extent that the competition would be, from a profit-operating standpoint, very heavily against the American ship.

"I do not believe I speak inadvisedly when I state that so long as foreign ships can enter America serving liquor, the lack of that privilege might be the very determining factor in the life or death of the American merchant marine, and that so long as foreign ships are allowed the privilege of entering and departing from American ports serving liquor, that same privilege must be allowed our merchant ships.

"If the sale of liquor be prohibited on all boats entering or departing from American ports there is no voice in the Shipping Board that would be raised in protest.

"Both from the standpoint of legal right and from the standpoint of the life and security of our national merchant marine the Shipping Board has permitted, and will continue to permit, the serving of liquor on its ships so long as foreign-flag ships are allowed to enter and depart from our shores exercising the privilege."

ON LAND HE STANDS UP AWFUL STRAIGHT AND WALKS JUST AS HE OUGHTER—
BUT—
MY SAKES, YOU WOULDN'T KNOW THE MAN WHEN HE GETS OUT ON THE WATER!

DEACON SAMUEL AND "SAILOR SAM."

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

Is the natural wetness of the ocean so potent that it overwhelms and obliterates the artificial aridity of American ships? Has the sea air a miraculous effect upon our supposedly defunct John Barleycorn? Does the amended Constitution follow the flag only as far as the three-mile limit? Is the Volstead Act unable to prove itself amphibious? Can the Government wink at the law in its own business, and expect others to observe it? Is a bartender's apron a more fitting garment for Uncle Sam at sea than it would be on land? Will trade and honor refuse to follow the American flag as long as the flag is unescorted by a bartender? Must the American landlubbers be saved from their depraved appetites at any cost to their liberty and pocketbook, while the American seagoers can go to the devil at a handsome profit for the Government? These are some of the questions asked by bewildered and amused editors throughout the United States. "The case of Prohibition vs. Uncle Sam, bootlegger, seems fairly conclusive," remarks the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, which offers this summing-up of the situation:

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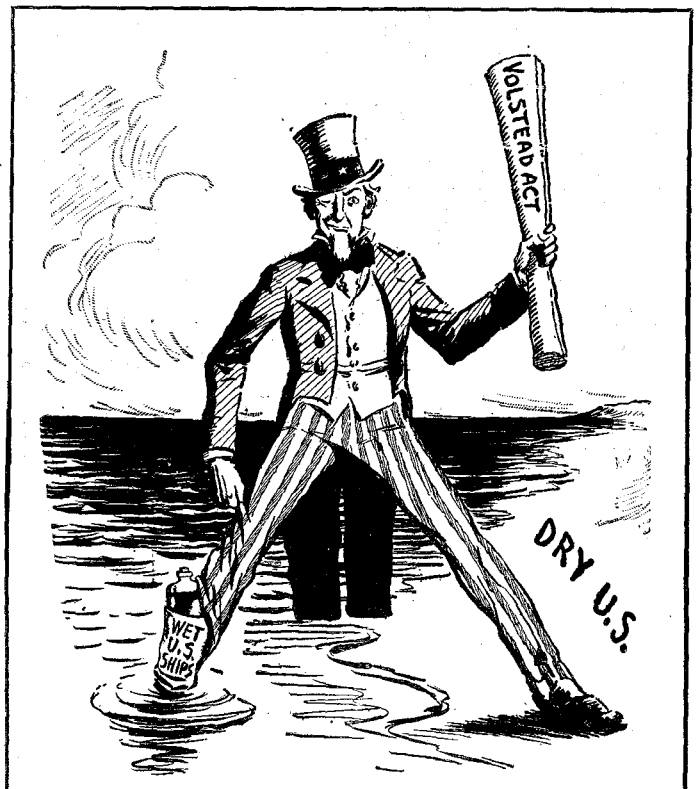
"When John Doe turns to the illicit liquor traffic as a means of livelihood and gets caught at it, he goes to jail—that is, if he is so unfortunate as to face an unsympathetic jury.

"When Uncle Sam turns to the same illicit traffic as a means of profit in keeping his merchant marine afloat, where shall he be prosecuted except at the bar of public opinion?

"When John Doe sneaks down a dark alley and hands over his week's wages for a quart of wood alcohol and fusel oil colored with caramel, he risks death or blindness from his surreptitious potations.

"But when Dives luxuriates in a sea voyage aboard one of Uncle Sam's palatial liners, rare wines of ancient vintage and liquors to tease his palate and addle his brain are his for the price—and Uncle Sam is his bootlegger and his bartender."



SPEAKING OF BOOTLEGGING.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

There is something "at once comic and disturbing" in the situation now so dramatically brought before the public, notes the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, which urges the American people "not to countenance a condition which stamps them, publicly and officially, as hypocritical." The Chicago *Evening Post* finds it "disconcerting, not to say painful, to hear Uncle Sam, with the blue ribbon of the Eighteenth Amendment tied in his buttonhole, accused by a former brewer of being the greatest of all bootleggers." "This Government can't be dry on land and wet on the ocean," avers the Kansas City *Star*, which suggests, however, that while the matter is being formally decided by the courts the Shipping Board might apply its profits from the sale of alcoholic beverages "to the expenses of Prohibition enforcement on land and thus help the taxpayers out to that extent." "What could be a more shameful spectacle than a Government that breaks its own laws?" asks the New York *Times*. "Prohibition is good or bad, according to one's point of view," remarks the New York *Globe*, "but there should be no difference of opinion about the moral obliquity of a Government which in one of its branches encourages and profits by a traffic which another branch is striving to repress as an intolerable evil." "Mr. Lasker," comments the New York *Evening Post*, "seems to feel about his ships the way Bethmann-Holweg felt about the violation of Belgium. Necessity knows no law." But this daily "doubts whether the American people feel that way about ships." The Chicago *Tribune*, on the other hand, comes to Mr. Lasker's defense:

"The Shipping Board's attitude on the matter has been founded on the legal advice of its counsel. Until the courts rule otherwise, that is ethically and morally proper. A federal judge in Texas did rule otherwise last month. Probably his decision will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court. Then we will have a definite determination of whether or not the Shipping Board can sell liquor outside the three-mile limit."

"The Shipping Board is on the wrong tack," declares the Cleveland *Plain-Dealer*, which holds that, if the merchant marine can not succeed without the sale of liquor, "the merchant marine rather than Prohibition should be sacrificed." "If the argument which is used to defend the nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment is a good argument," argues the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, "why should it not apply to all other clauses in the Constitution and to the laws of the Congress as well? Why should not the masters of the American lines institute human slavery when they pass beyond the three-mile limit?" "Neither the Prohibitionists nor the antis will let the sale of booze aboard American ships go on," predicts the Wichita *Eagle*. "The moral aspect of the case is the worst imaginable," notes the Springfield *Republican*, "for no government can seek financial excuses for violating its own laws without pillorying itself as the rankest of hypocrites whenever it throws its citizens into jail for the same offense." William E. Johnson, known to fame as "Pussyfoot," recently took passage for Europe on a British ship, explaining to the reporters that—

"It is safer to ride on British or French ships that are loyal to the laws and institutions of their country than on bootleg scows loyal to the institutions of no country, not even of their own. I don't see how self-respecting Americans can ride on these American alleged ships, anyhow. . . .

"The Shipping Board folks declare they can't run their ships at a profit unless they sell liquor. They do sell liquor and yet they are running behind $50,000,000 a year."

The Denver *Times* warns us that "the thirsty and the bibulous are striving desperately to discover every weak point and loophole in the Prohibition Amendment"; and in the Franklin (Pa.) *News-Herald*, which as the Venango *Herald* for fifteen years supported the Prohibition Party, we read:

LISHEN, DEAR - EV'BODY'SH DOIN' IT - HIC - CAN'T BE A PIKER - GOTTA MEET COMPTISHUN!
18TH AMENDMENT
DRYS
FOREIGN SHIPS
AMERICAN PASSENGERS
U.S. SHIPPING BOARD

LIQUOR ABOARD. —Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

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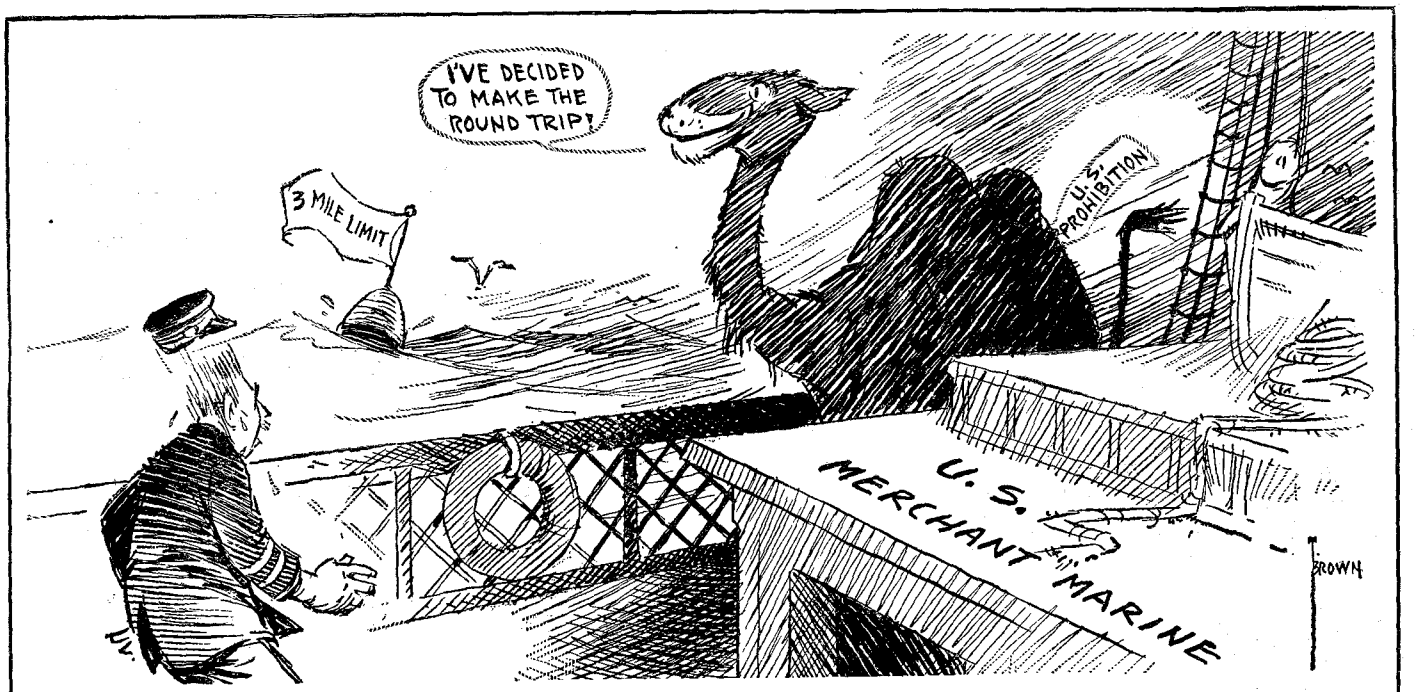

A NEW JONAH ON THE SHIP. —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

"The thing that disgusts us most is the assumption of the Shipping Board that American passengers will not travel on good lines of ships that furnish good service, unless they can have booze. We've seen enough of American travel at sea to know that that is all nonsense. It's possible the Shipping Board can not run our ships at a profit without booze-selling. But the trouble is not in booze, or in the absence of booze, but in a bungling, incompetent management.

"It may be the Volstead Act needs to be amended to make it clear that our ships come under our Constitution; but something more than that is needed. The boozy Shipping Board needs to be kicked out, to follow the generals who used to insist that we couldn't have an army without provision for soaking the soldiers in beer, and the admirals who used to howl that the navy would go all to smash without lots of grog."

Even severer is the denunciation of the Shipping Board's action by *The Manufacturer's Record*, of Baltimore, which accuses that government agency of having "sold the honor of this country to the liquor traffic and endangered the safety of all laws." Mr. Lasker's plea, it says, "is first an apotheosis of expediency, and secondly a reliance on technicality to justify a most obvious breach of ordinary national morality." The gentlemen of the Shipping Board, it charges, "have deliberately undertaken to veto a moral verdict of the nation, most solemnly recorded." "Better no merchant marine than a government doing with its left hand the things its right hand is forbidden to do," declares this organ of the manufacturing interests, which warns us that: "If the great officers of this Government, pitiably quibbling and equivocating, are to lend the prestige of their high position and the substance of their high authority to equivalent nullification, then is lawlessness our heritage and its fruits our bitter to-morrow."

Another section of editorial opinion, however, interprets the Shipping Board revelation as proof that Prohibition is a failure. "If the Government itself violates the present law and Constitution, it is an admission that they are undesirable and unenforceable," says the Fargo (N. D.) *Forum*. The Volstead Act, remarks the Baltimore *News*, "involves so many absurdities that we are in favor of its modification into something that will be workable." "A law that is capable of such developments as this is not a moral safeguard but a moral degradation," declares the Springfield *Union*. "The Government admits that the Prohibition law can not be impartially and adequately enforced," maintains the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*. "It is time the Prohibitionists, whose sincerity we will not question, took stock of their enterprise and counted the consequences of undertaking the right thing in the wrong way," says the New Haven *Journal-Courier*. "The United States Government is unquestionably the biggest bootlegger in the world," says the New York *World;* "it has been made so by a cowardly and hypocritical Congress dominated by the Anti-Saloon League." The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* sees in the situation "the fruits of Prohibition folly and fanaticism—bitter fruits, full of the acid juice of dishonor, dishonesty and shame." "Prohibition is wrong in principle and can never be right in practise," avers this St. Louis paper. "The 'dry' or 'wet' policy of American vessels on the high seas is a minor question beside the major issue of a 'dry' or 'wet' United States," remarks the Omaha *Bee*, which adds: "That is the big question, and that is what all the fuss is about." Discussing this broader aspect of the problem, the Newark *Evening News* writes:

"The issue has got to be squarely faced. If Prohibition is a question of morals, it is better to have no bars and no ships. If it is a moral question of the Government enforcing its laws, then there should be no sales.

"If Prohibition is a matter of expediency, then some compromise is possible on the sea; in fact, new Treasury regulations are thought to provide the desired loophole. But if compromise is defensible on sea, it is equally defensible on dry land.

"That is the real problem, which everybody has been trying to dodge. It brings up the whole issue. By so doing it raises both the moral and the expedient question. Morals, as we see it, are a matter of men and not things. Alcohol can kill and so can a jack-knife. It is the question of use by supposedly intelligent, responsible beings that makes the difference. There is nothing more immoral about a bottle of whisky than there is about a stick of dynamite. But they are both dangerous in wrong hands, and need control.

"Prohibition was a natural product in the West, largely a racial problem in the South, and hatched before its time in the East. Here it was on its way at least to the extent of a very rigid temperance, and would have come naturally and effectively if organized propagandists had let it alone. It is not wholly improbable that within a reasonable time Prohibition will be as reasonably effective and supported here as the law against counterfeiting, for instance.

"At all events, we would have saved the Constitution on its high plane as a frame-work of government and an inviolable charter of fundamental rights. What we are going to do with the situation as made and provided when the old march to temperance has been interrupted by the effort to force Prohibition is the question as it now stands."

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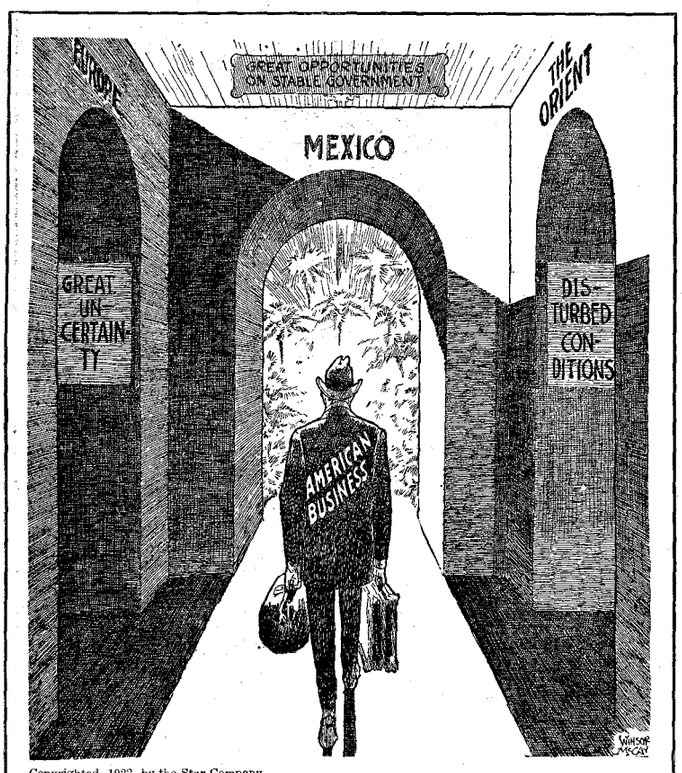
MEXICO READY TO PAY UP

THE CHIEF OBSTACLE to a resumption of business relations with Mexico, and eventual recognition of the Mexican Government by the United States, appears to many to have been removed by the agreement of the Mexican Government to pay the principal and the current interest of its external debts, which amount to approximately $500,000,000. "This is the most important step in Mexican-American relations in twelve years," declares David Lawrence, a well-known Washington correspondent, "and it can not but have a far-reaching effect on the whole Mexican situation." Certainly it is the first important step toward setting the financial house of the Republic in order, a move which has been deemed necessary by the United States, England, France, Belgium and Switzerland before extending recognition. As Mr. Lawrence writes in the New York *Evening World:*



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THE OPEN DOOR.

—McCay in the New York *American.*

"The crux of the situation, of course, is in Washington, for until the United States Government makes up its mind to recognize the Obregon Administration, the rest of the Governments of the world will withhold action. Similarly the extension of recognition by the United States will mean instantly the recognition by the whole world.

"Mexico's readiness to put her financial house in order will naturally make it difficult for the American Government to delay recognition unduly, for, after all, the normal requirements are a capacity to govern and maintain order, and a willingness to satisfy international obligations.

"The general opinion here in Washington is that Mexico is determined to straighten out all her external relations, political, financial and economic, and that the agreement is the precursor of consent to a treaty of amity which will mean automatic recognition of the Obregon Government."

The settlement, which is expected to rehabilitate Mexico's credit and restore her to good standing in the financial centers of the world, was entered into by Mexico's Finance Minister, Rodolph de la Huerta, and Thomas W. Lamont, chairman of a committee of international bankers. Under the agreement, the payment of the back interest on the foreign debts of $500,000,000, which has been accruing since 1914, amounting to some $200,000,000, will be postponed and partly canceled, but payments of current interest are to be made. As the New York *Tribune* summarizes the agreement, which was signed in New York after months of negotiation here and in Mexico City:

"The principal provisions of the settlement are that payment of interest shall be resumed on January 2, 1923, and shall be continued, with reliance upon special funds, until five years later, when full service charges on the loans shall be assumed; that cash payments of interest in arrears shall be waived and that this obligation, part of which is virtually canceled, shall be amortized over a period of years; and that the railways be returned to private management, the Mexican Government guaranteeing by indorsement the railways' debt not now so guaranteed."

While the de la Huerta-Lamont agreement is purely a private agreement between the Mexican Government and bankers representing the bondholders, "it goes far to assure American recognition of the Obregon Government," asserts the New York *Globe.* In fact, continues this paper, "as soon as the international oil men and the international bankers are satisfied, Washington will be satisfied." But these gentlemen aren't satisfied—quite. There still remains in the Mexican Constitution a clause to the effect that property legally acquired may be confiscated. As we read in the Baltimore *American:*

"Under Article XXVII of the Mexican Constitution the subsoil rights of the country are declared State property. The Mexican Supreme Court has given a decision that Article XXVII does not refer to subsoil rights acquired by foreigners previously to the adoption of the Constitution, but Secretary Hughes will not move for the recognition of the present Government until agreement specifically recognizing American rights has been entered into between the United States and Mexico. It is this stand at which Obregon has balked. He holds that the Supreme Court decision is all-sufficient, but the American Government holds that it is not sufficient. Supreme Court decisions are not necessarily final; they can be reversed. Obregon's stubbornness has come probably through his personal conceit, in part, and in part through a genuine fear that an appearance of yielding to the 'gringo' might endanger his hold upon his own people."

In the opinion of the New York *Times,* however, the Obregon régime has little to fear from the people of Mexico. "The Obregon Government is the strongest and ablest since that of Porfirio Diaz," notes this paper, "and it has a far warmer heart for the great mass of Mexican citizens, who are the real victors in this agreement matter." "President Obregon has kept order and maintained his Government in power for a period of several years, and conditions are much better than they were when he took office," we are reminded by the Boston *Post.* Moreover, predicts the Manchester *Union,* they are going to improve:

"Both Mexico and our own country are moving rapidly into a period of substantial prosperity. They ought to go into it upon good terms with one another."

Other editors are glad that "skies are plainly clearing over a much distracted country and people," as the New York *Evening Post* puts it. The New York *Globe,* for instance, tells us that—

"The danger of the armed conquest by the United States has practically passed. If Mexico is conquered now it will be by American capital. The country may look forward to an era of capitalistic expansion, marked by the opening up of new mines and railways, the development of highways, the establishment of industries, the completion of irrigation systems. Wages and living standards will rise, sanitary conditions will be improved, schools will be established, the old dirty, unhygienic, free-and-easy life of the peon will little by little be transformed. Mexico will be more like the American Southwest. It will have jazz music and motion pictures, radio and safety razors, soap and silk shirts, derby hats and commercialized baseball."

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THE NEW IRISH CONSTITUTION

NO BOSTON TEA PARTY would have occurred, and probably no Revolutionary War would have been fought, had England granted to the thirteen American colonies a measure of independence such as she recently granted to Ireland in the revised Irish Constitution, thinks the New York *Tribune*. Under this Constitution, according to Arthur Griffith, President of the Dail Eireann and founder of the Sinn Fein, "Ireland for the first time in centuries secures the power and opportunity to control and develop her own resources and live her own national life." Moreover, this document, which now stands approved both by the British Government and representatives of the Irish Free State, gives Ireland its own independent and organized armed forces. De Valera, who has opposed ratification of the treaty with Great Britain, "is beaten as a leader," cables the Dublin correspondent of the New York *American*, as election results indicate a large majority for the treaty and Constitution in the new Dail Eireann. In fact, cables the London correspondent of the New York *Herald*, "the outlook for Ireland is more promising than it has been for years."

There is, nevertheless, objection in Ireland to at least one provision in the Constitution—the one which provides for an oath of allegiance to King George. American editors, however, the majority of whom hail the new Constitution as a liberal and thoroughly modern document, point out that this objection is made by extremists as a pretext "for further agitation against the treaty," as the New York *World* puts it.

In drafting the Irish Constitution, we are told by foreign correspondents, use was made of the best existing models, notably those of the United States, Australia, Canada and Switzerland. "Both the English and the Irish are to be congratulated upon it," thinks the Chicago *Tribune*. For—

> "It puts the Irish Free State on a parity with Canada, Australia, and the Union of South Africa. It provides for the protection of liberty of person by a process similar to the habeas corpus writ. It safeguards the inviolability of dwellings. It provides for the freedom of conscience and free practise of religion. It guarantees freedom of speech, of the press, and of assembly without arms. It assures free elementary education to all citizens. It grants universal suffrage and provides for an elective Parliament which shall initiate and pass laws. It puts practical control of financial affairs in the lower House of the Parliament, which is in the hands of the electorate."

Moreover, we are told by the New York *Globe:*

> "The State's armed forces are to be raised and controlled by the Irish Parliament; appellate jurisdiction is vested in an Irish Supreme Court, beyond which there is no appeal except through the extraordinary procedure of an appeal to the King in council; and 'except in case of actual invasion the Irish Free State' is not to be committed 'to active participation in any war without the assent of the Free State Parliament.'"

In a further reading of the draft of the proposed Irish Constitution we learn that—

> First of all, the Constitution asserts that the Irish Free State is an equal member of the British Commonwealth of Nations; it provides that all the powers of the Government are derived from the people; it provides that all citizens shall have the right to free elementary education; that the legislature, known as the Parliament of the Irish Free State, shall consist of the King, a Chamber of Deputies, and a Senate; that the Parliament shall hold at least one session each year; that these sittings shall be public, but that in cases of special emergency either House may sit privately, with the assent of two-thirds of the members present; that the members shall be elected on the principles of proportional representation; that every University shall be entitled to two Senators, the term to be twelve years; that the Senators, who must be thirty-five years of age, shall number sixty, exclusive of the Universities; that money can not be appropriated except upon recommendation of the representative of the King; that bills may be initiated by either House; that any ordinary bill passed by both Houses may be suspended for ninety days and submitted to a referendum of the people; that the Parliament may provide for the initiation by the people of proposals for laws or constitutional amendments; that amendments to the Constitution must be submitted to a referendum; that an annual Government budget shall be prepared; that there shall be a Supreme Court, and also courts of local limited jurisdiction; that all judges shall be appointed by the representative of the King on the advice of the Executive Council; and that the jurisdiction of court-martial shall not be exercised over the civil population except in time of war.

"The Irish Free State is more independent than Canada in one respect," remarks the New York *Herald*—"that in being able to keep out of war if she wishes." In the opinion of the New York *World*, "this is the surest safeguard of independence."

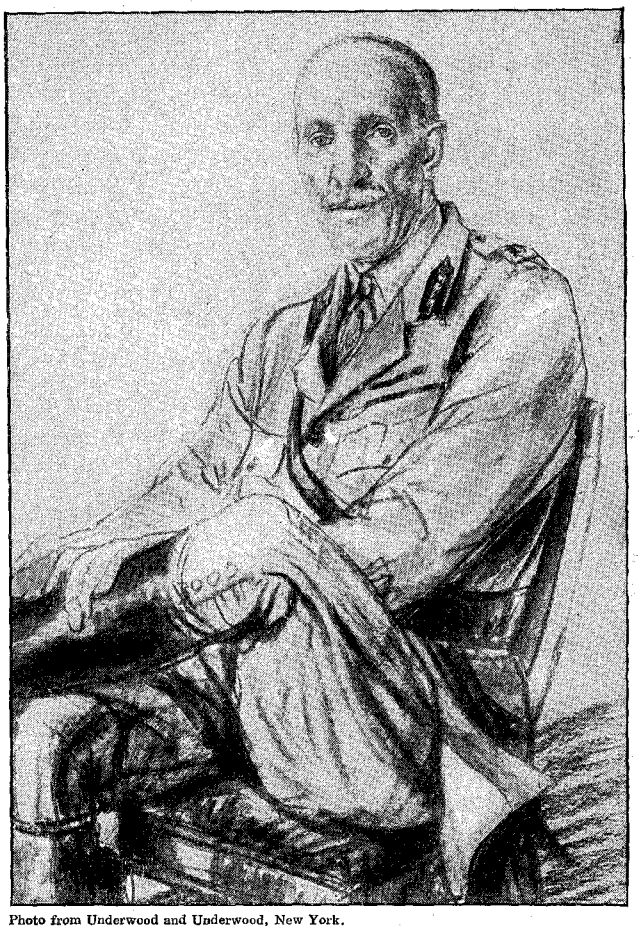

Photo from Underwood and Underwood, New York.

NORTHERN IRELAND'S MILITARY ADVISER.

Field Marshal Sir Henry H. Wilson, who was killed on June 22 near his home in London, probably by southern Irish extremists. Sir Henry, who was bitterly hated by the De Valera Republicans, was a member of the Ulster Parliament, Minister of Defense in the Ulster Government, and a member of the House of Commons at the time of his death. During the war he was Chief of the General Staff of the British Army.

To aid and advise the representative of the King, points out the Springfield *Republican*, there is provision for a Cabinet, or Executive Council of twelve Ministers. Continues this paper:

> "Of the twelve Ministers four are to represent the Chamber of Deputies or lower House of Parliament, which is to nominate the President of the Council, the other three being in turn nominated by him. The other eight, who must be eligible to the Chamber but not members of it, are to be nominated by a committee of the Chamber, and should represent the State rather than parties. These eight are to head the executive department and are not obliged to resign upon the lack of a vote of confidence as are the four chosen from the Chamber, who hold office without portfolio and are alone responsible for external affairs. This has an obvious advantage over the prevailing system under which the whole cabinet goes out bag and baggage."

As the London correspondent of the New York *Herald* cables, "the future of Ireland is now entirely in the hands of the Irish."

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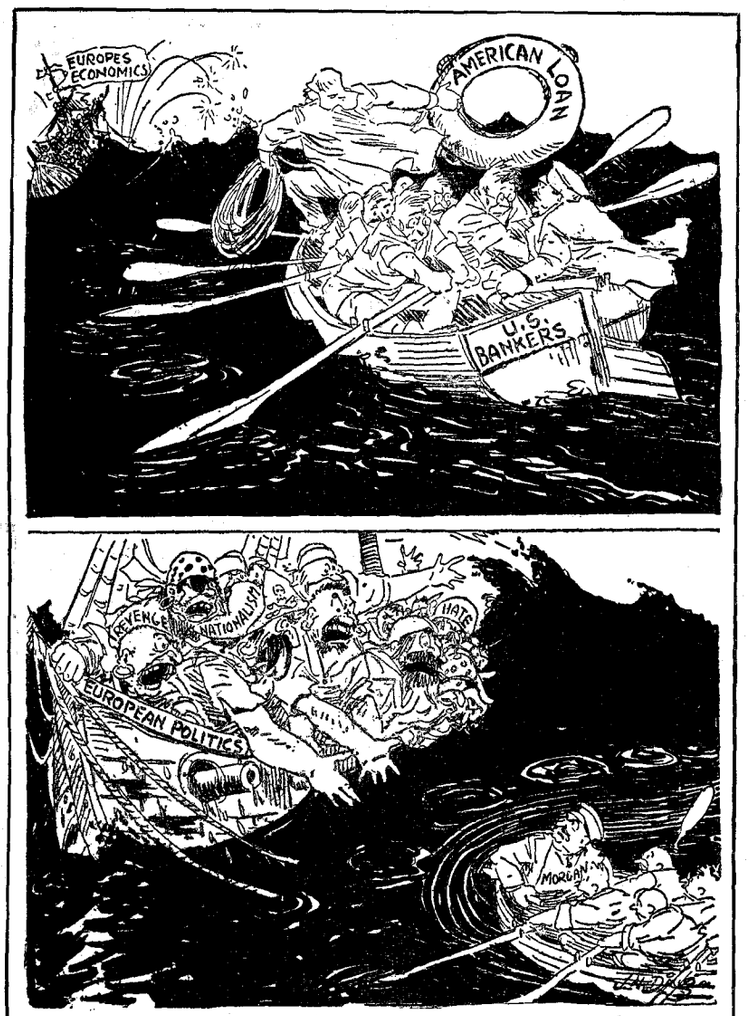
BLAME FOR THE GERMAN LOAN FIASCO

"A DIABOLICAL SITUATION" confronted J. P. Morgan and the other bankers who met in Paris; and they finally came to the not unnatural conclusion "that loaning money to a bankrupt with unknown and unlimited liabilities, to be immediately transferred to creditors who refuse to state the exact amount of their claims, was not good business." Thus a Western editor dismisses the failure of the German loan project, while the Boston *Post* uses the familiar language of the market-place to point out that failure was inevitable, since "investors throughout the world are not going to take a second mortgage on Germany if the first mortgage held by the former Allied countries (the reparations) is so large that there would be nothing left for the second mortgage holders." Since we have most of the world's spare change, the proposed loan would have been largely an American investment, and the Cleveland *News* is by no means alone in thinking that "the calling off of the attempt to stake the Germans to a billion or three should suit American notions very well. Our national experience with international loans has not been of the happiest." But while we may be better off—and no one suggests that we are any the worse off—our editors can not refrain from telling what they think of those whom they blame for creating the situation that was too "diabolical" to straighten out. They recall the bankers' statement attributing their failure to lack of Allied unity, Germany's unreliability, and France's unwillingness to consider reduction of German payments or a complete reopening of the whole reparations question.



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TOO TOUGH A PROPOSITION EVEN FOR THE LIFEGUARD.
—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

France is chided, more in sorrow than in anger, by some of our dailies. Had the French consented to conditions making the loan possible, American money would have flowed, not primarily into Germany, but into France. In short, the New York *Globe* goes on, "Mr. Poincaré has clung to a great principle, but he has sacrificed ready cash." That France has been at least unwise, or imprudent, in blocking the loan is likewise asserted by the New York *Evening Post*, Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, Syracuse *Post-Standard*, Baltimore *Sun*, and St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*. It seems to the New York *Journal of Commerce* that it is of no use to consider financial rehabilitation until France changes her point of view. As this paper envisages the situation:

"Germany has been granted a moratorium in order to enable her to pay France some part of the latter's claims. To do so she must have a foreign loan. That can not be had, according to the bankers, unless good security is offered. Such security can be given only if France will moderate her total indemnity claim and put the new loan ahead of the old or outstanding demands as a preferred obligation. This France now refuses to do, and therewith she not only retards European recovery but emphatically prevents herself from realizing upon the securities which she holds, but which are absolutely non-negotiable pending a reorganization of German finance."

And the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* similarly remarks:

"However we may sympathize with France's situation it is difficult to be patient with her obstinacy in this matter. Failure of the bankers to solve the problem adds another to the series of failures, every one of which has been caused by France. Nearly three years have passed since the armistice, and yet the question of reparations is pressing upon the economic situation of the whole of Europe and most of the world, and France has accomplished practically nothing by her insistence upon the heavy indemnities she demands. It does seem that the wise course for France would be to accept what is reasonably obtainable, have the matter settled once for all, and turn to the intensive development of her own resources. She is gaining nothing and losing much by her attitude."

But, observes the Newark *News*, bringing the responsibility nearer our shores, if "other countries should show a disposition to make sacrifices for the benefit of France, such as cancelation of their debts, France might be willing to cut the German reparations bill and be able to do it without any moral loss." "Every consideration of wisdom and far-sighted policy that dictates the scaling down of reparations applies with equal force to the position of the United States with regard to the Allied debts," declares the Rochester *Times-Union*. The New York *World*, Dallas *News* and Richmond *News-Leader* all agree that the reparations question is bound up inseparably with that of the cancelation or readjustment of France's debt to the United States. And the New York *Commercial* argues that such readjustment will result "in much greater prosperity for this country."

But the mention of the Allied debts to us strikes a far less responsive chord in other editorial bosoms. "It appears," comments the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, "that no matter from what angle the European problem may be tackled, all roads lead ultimately to the American pocketbook, and if there is a billion or so in sight, which would be 'the biggest bankroll that Europe has gotten its hands on since the war,' as one cable puts it, there is bound to be a wild scramble for a share in the loan." Or, as the

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Washington *Post* remarks, in an editorial charging all Europe with responsibility for the present "diabolical situation":

"It all goes back to the same proposition in the end—the proposition that Americans shall shoulder $11,000,000,000 of debt and let European governments be free to continue their stubborn policies of intrigue, militarism and selfishness, masked under hypocritical pretenses of justice, 'rectification of frontiers,' restoration of industry, etc. The blight of intrigue hangs over all Europe like a deadly fog, blinding and benumbing the peoples. And international bankers, like birds of prey, prowl about looking for sweet morsels.

"All Americans who have not been infected by the European propaganda are united in demanding that this nation shall keep out of the situation, and shall also require all governments owing money to this country to pay their debts."

But those who score France for the failure of the German loan project are told by the Providence *Journal* that they "overlook the fact that the present situation would never have come to pass if it had not been for Germany's maladroit maneuvering and flagrant deceit." "If Germany had dealt honestly with the reparations question, sought conscientiously to carry out the obligations to which she subscribed, and shown then that she could not meet them, France would before this have consented to terms and conditions she could meet." Therefore, continues the Utica *Press*, Germany and not France is responsible for the loan failure. The New York *Times*, the Washington *Post*, the San Antonio *Light* all agree that Germany's own conduct has been such as to make it almost impossible to arrange to lend her money. And so, remarks the New York *Tribune*, "back of every question vexing Europe—reparations, disarmament, economic readjustment and everything else—is the supreme question of Germany's moral regeneration. It has not come. This is a grave matter."

AN INSIDE AND AN OUTSIDE VIEW OF GERMANY.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

That the present impossible situation is all Germany's fault is naturally the view-point of President Poincaré, who holds that if Germany had kept her governmental household in order she would now have no trouble in floating an international loan. As Mr. E. L. James cables from Paris to the New York *Times*, "after the German budget is balanced, after the Germans are taxed to the same degree as the French, and after the issue of paper money is halted, Mr. Poincaré believes the bankers should be called back to talk again about the loan." France, continues the writer, "believes that Germany is showing bad faith"—

HEINIE AT THE WINDOW.

"How much are you going to pay?"
"Pay? Nothing! I have come for a loan."

—Forain in *Le Figaro* (Paris).

"She does not believe that Germany, with no foreign debt and with a fiduciary circulation at the end of the war approximating that of France per capita, was obliged to run into fantastic figures while France was reducing hers. She does not believe Germany is making a serious effort to meet her obligations."

"If peace were allowed to enrich Germany at the expense of France, it would spell defeat for the cause we have upheld together," said Premier Poincaré as he turned to Ambassador Herrick, during his June 4 speech at Verdun. Some one, remarked Ambassador Jusserand in a more recent speech in Chicago, must pay for reconstructing devastated France. When it comes to being lenient to Germany, he says, "it is a question of overloading the victim so as to spare the aggressor." To come down to brass tacks on this point, we note the following account of the situation as seen in French banking circles and reported by the writer of a Paris dispatch to the financial page of the New York *Times*:

"The French Government has already distributed more than 80,000,000,000 francs, repayment of which, according to the Peace Treaty, ought to be effected by Germany. This figure includes allowances to soldiers' families and war pensions; the reconstruction of the devastated area accounts for only about 45,000,000,000 francs.

"Out of this total, about 27,500,000,000 were paid out directly by the Treasury, 14,000,000,000 by the Credit National, and 3,500,000,000 borrowed by departments, towns and groups of inhabitants in the liberated territory. The state naturally provides interest and sinking funds for all these loans.

"France has thus far received from Germany about 1,500,000,000 gold marks, of which only 140,000,000 marks were in cash, the remainder consisting of deliveries in kind and requisitioning in the occupied territory. Further, it is pointed out that payments in cash and in kind barely suffice to cover the cost of occupation and deliveries of coal under the Spa agreement. At present Germany owes France nothing apart from the reparations debt, but France has not yet received a centime distinctly applicable to reparations."

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MORE TAXPAYERS PAY LESS TAXES

ARE THE RICH GROWING POORER, and the poor richer, as the 1920 personal income-tax returns, just given out, seem to indicate? Hardly, thinks the New York *World;* "nothing is more highly improbable than that the comparatively poor are making money while the excessively rich lose it." Yet the fact remains that more than 700,000 persons

THE DRONE.

—Williams in the New York *Evening Journal.*

who apparently didn't have enough income to be taxed in 1919 are found in the class of $1,000 to $2,000 in the 1920 returns. A round million persons had their incomes grow from the $1,000-$2,000 class to the $2,000-$3,000 class. In fact, the number of returns increased by nearly 2,000,000, while the taxes received fell off by almost $200,000,000. As the New York *Herald* goes on to tell us—

"No fewer than 150,000 new persons climbed into the net-income class of $3,000 to $5,000. Even the $5,000 to $10,000 class was swelled by 17,000 more persons than in 1919, and the $10,000 to $25,000 class by 9,000 more persons.

"The big fellows, on the other hand, were losing out everywhere on their incomes. The number that had been in the $50,000 to $100,000 class in 1919 fell from 13,320 to 12,093; in the $100,000 to $150,000 class from 2,983 to 2,191; in the $150,000 to $300,000 class from 1,864 to 1,063; $300,000 to $500,000 class, from 425 to 239; $500,000 to $1,000,000 class, from 189 to 123."

The decrease in the number of those returning large incomes and the increase in those of smaller means coming within the income-paying class is shown in the following:

NUMBER OF RETURNS

Income Classes		*1920*	*1919*	*Changes*	
$1,000 to	$2,000	2,671,950	1,924,872	Increase	747,078
2,000 to	3,000	2,569,316	1,569,741	Increase	999,575
3,000 to	5,000	1,337,116	1,180,488	Increase	156,628
5,000 to	10,000	455,442	438,851	Increase	16,591
25,000 to	50,000	38,548	37,477	Increase	1,071
50,000 to	100,000	12,093	13,320	Decrease	1,227
100,000 to	150,000	2,191	2,983	Decrease	792
150,000 to	300,000	1,063	1,864	Decrease	801
300,000 to	500,000	239	425	Decrease	186
500,000 to	1,000,000	123	189	Decrease	66
1,000,000 and over		33	65	Decrease	32
Total		7,259,944	5,332,760		

How are these changes to be accounted for? True, as the New York *Evening Post* points out, "the year of 1920 was the year of great wage increases." This would account, perhaps, for much of the gain in the $2,000-$3,000 class, thinks *The Post,* particularly among railroad workers. Still another reason is advanced by the New York *Globe*—increased efficiency in making up the lists. It says:

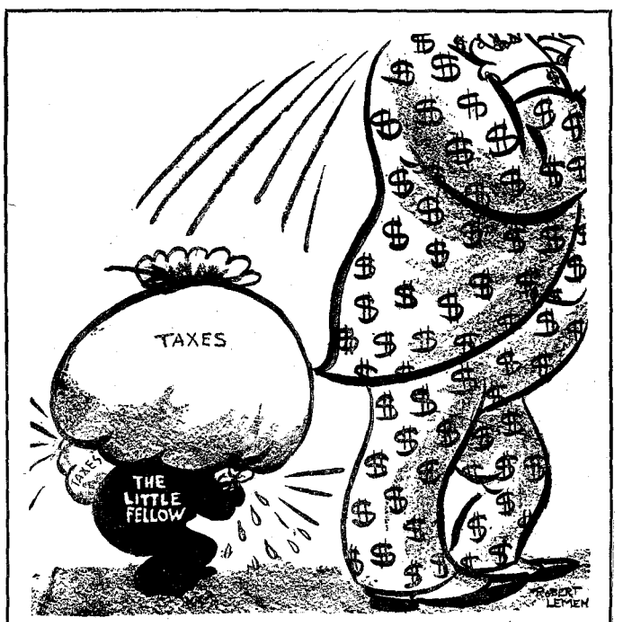
"The income-tax system in the United States is a relatively recent development, and for that reason it is fair to assume that the 1920 reports were more accurate than those for 1919. Treasury officials have exprest the belief that during the first years of the system many citizens sought to evade their obligation. This was undoubtedly as true of those enjoying small incomes as of those in the possession of larger ones. Consequently some of the changes indicated may be witnesses of a better administration of the law rather than of a new distribution of the wealth of the country. But a phenomenon so general can not be wholly explained in this way. A marked tendency toward enlarging the numbers who are able to live in comfort and toward diminishing the numbers of those who have conspicuous wealth was observable."

The New York *World* has two theories for the unprecedented increase in the two lower classes to offer:

"The average citizen may be making more money while large fortunes decline, or the average citizen may be paying the tax while the wealthy are learning how to dodge it. Of the two the second looks more reasonable.

"As incomes mount, the pressure of the Federal tax increases, while opportunities and temptations to avoid it increase in equal proportion. By investing in non-taxable securities, and through other expedients, the recipients of large incomes are evading their share of the burden. When a little ingenuity will save a fortune from the Collector of Internal Revenue the ingenuity will not long be lacking."

At any rate, observes the New York *Evening Mail,* the 1920 report "discloses a sound and wholesome basic condition of business." For, in the opinion of this New York daily:



REVISION DOWNWARD.

—Lemen in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

"It is the small wage-earner who is the real barometer of business. When he is prospering, business is sound. When business is hard hit, he is the first to suffer. His income is always liquid. His money circulates. He is the man who keeps the small retailer going, and it is the small retailer who keeps the big factory at work.

"Such facts as these serve better than all the persiflage to prove that the country's economic pulse is strong and regular."

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IS THE SUPREME COURT TOO SUPREME?

AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION explicitly defining the relationship of the Federal courts and Congress, forbidding judges of these courts to declare laws unconstitutional, and empowering Congress to repass any law so declared by the Supreme Court, is proposed by Senator La Follette. A recent ruling of the Supreme Court, it will be recalled, held that the Child-Labor Law, which was intended to regulate the employment of children under the age of fourteen years, was unconstitutional. In protesting against this decision at the Cincinnati convention of the American Federation of Labor, the senior Senator from Wisconsin declared that "to-day the actual ruler of the American people is the Supreme Court of the United States," and that furthermore "there is no sanction in our Constitution for the power which the courts now assert"; that "they have secured this power only by usurpation." The President of the United States, points out Mr. La Follette, can veto a bill passed by Congress, which otherwise would become law when signed by him, but two-thirds of the lower and the upper houses of Congress can override the President's veto and make the bill a law. The Supreme Court's word is final, however, and it is to the power of this "judicial oligarchy" that Senator La Follette objects. He sees no good reason why Senators and Congressmen, as the duly elected representatives of the people, should not have the power to nullify a ruling of the Supreme Court which says any law of Congress is unconstitutional. According to the Senator:

ONE ARM FREE!

Baer in *Labor* (Washington).

"The law is what the Supreme Court says it is and not what the people through Congress enact, aye, even the Constitution of the United States is not what its plain terms declare, but what these nine men construe it to be. In fact, five of these nine men are actually the supreme rulers, for by a bare majority the Court repeatedly has overridden the people as declared by their representatives in Congress, and has construed the Constitution to mean whatever suited their peculiar economic and political views.

"The nine lawyers who constitute the Supreme Court are placed in positions of power for life, not by the votes of the people, but by Presidential appointment.

"The decision handed down by the majority of the Supreme Court on May 15 last, in what is commonly known as the child labor case, is merely one of the latest manifestations of the usurpation of power by that Court.

"What I propose is that Congress shall be enabled to override this usurped judicial veto and to declare finally the public policy just as it has the power to override the Presidential veto."

Both Switzerland and France have prohibited the suspension of laws or their execution by judges, we are told by Charles H. Robinson, a Chicago lawyer, in the Baltimore *Federationist*. Moreover, observes the Boston *Post*, "there has been ever since the days of Roosevelt a wide-spread demand to limit the power of our courts to override legislation." In England, *The Post* informs us, "an act passed by the House of Commons is final. It becomes the law of the land, and the courts have no power to declare it unconstitutional." But in the United States, points out the New York *Globe:*

"The Supreme Court, which is not a representative body, is now sovereign so far as legislation is concerned. The Constitution provided that the Executive might veto legislation, but it gave no such power to the judiciary. The Constitution sets forth the rule that a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress shall suffice to override the veto of the Executive. The makers of the Constitution did not foresee the development of a veto power by the judiciary, and consequently said nothing about it.

"The power of the Supreme Court has grown enormously. The judges, in many cases have so interpreted old rules of law as to constitute new principles. The principles thus formulated may be good or bad, but the power through which they are imposed is responsible in no way to the citizens. Accordingly, nothing in our system of government precludes such an amendment as has been offered by Senator La Follette. As a matter of record, so good a citizen as Theodore Roosevelt was sponsor for much the same suggestion."

Other editors, however, are "dead set" against such a procedure as Senator La Follette outlines, and the reasons they give are not flattering to the Senate as a whole. The plan, if carried out, declares the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "would mean a complete surrender of our system of government, which protects minorities through the courts, and because of which our vast material development through the use of protected capital has been made possible." "The Supreme Court being shorn of its power, its reaction would be transferred to Congress itself," objects the Socialist New York *Call*. "And Congress," this paper goes on, "is reactionary enough; this would make it still more so." "Congress has never been more slovenly, careless, and otherwise incapable than it is at present," agrees the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "whereas the Supreme Court has seldom, if ever, shown a greater degree of liberalism and freedom from narrowness than they are showing to-day." If the La Follette proposal were acted upon favorably, says the New York *Evening Post*, "it would mean that the Constitution would fluctuate as tariff policies, taxation policies, and foreign policies have fluctuated. The Child-Labor Law which recently was declared unconstitutional might become constitutional in 1924—and unconstitutional again in 1926!" Moreover, asserts the New York *World*, "the American people have had, as a rule, more confidence in their Supreme Court than in their average Congress." As this paper explains:

"It is one of the penalties of a written Constitution that there shall be some authoritative tribunal to interpret it and give force to its provisions and distributions of power as between the legislative and executive branches of the Government. And on the whole it must be said that the Supreme Court of the United States has exercised this great power in reason and moderation.

"What are deemed reactionary and unsound interpretations of the Constitution have come frequently from this tribunal, and will doubtless continue to come. But they have never availed to stay for long the progress of the Nation in the common welfare. The most that they can do is to prevent hasty and ill-considered action by Congress in any great national matter, and Congress is still far from so commanding popular confidence as to win freedom from such a restraint."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

IN politics, as elsewhere, a nut goes with every bolt.—*Washington Post.*

AND Doc Sun goes down like thunder out in China cross the bay.—*New York Tribune.*

WAR profiteers were the worms in the sweet apple of patriotism.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE sea, the sea, the wide open (according to the Shipping Board) sea!—*New York Herald.*

FRANCE seems worse hit than Germany by the failure of the German loan.—*Philadelphia Record.*

APPARENTLY in Maine the primary cry was "Hale! Hale! the gang's all here!"—*New York Tribune.*

WE know a little bird that has agreed to eat all the striped suits placed on war grafters.—*Hartford Times.*

JUDGING by the tax returns, many Americans are convinced that their incomes are nothing to speak of.—*Life.*

WE fear the worst when the people of Georgia discover that Texas has beaten their lynching record.—*Columbia Record.*

ALL the tambourine-playing spooks are doubtless from Heaven. The other kind would play a saxophone.—*Chicago Daily Journal.*

YOU see, Congress has done so nobly that the country has decided that it needs some of them at home for a spell.—*Dallas News.*

A LONDON dispatch says peace is in sight in Ireland. We thought there were more Irishmen left than that.—*Rochester Herald.*

ABOUT the easiest way to rehabilitate Europe would be to encourage tourist travel and let nature take its course.—*New Britain Herald.*

FEDERAL bank examiners say that business is on the upgrade. This probably accounts for some of the steep prices.—*Manila Bulletin.*

THE Republican party, as we have always said, is the party of conservation, and here we find ourselves on the eve of another campaign with almost enough unused campaign promises left over from last time to see us through.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

THE price of wheat is down, but they are not saying it with flour.—*Asheville Times.*

FEW people, however, sit up at night figuring out a way to spend their share of the saving effected by General Dawes.—*Springfield State Register.*

THE wonder is how Europe got along in the old days when she could bump her head without howling for America to kiss it.—*Capper's Weekly.*

THE prophet who said jitneys would empty the street cars can sympathize with the one who said prohibition would empty the jails.—*Fort Wayne News.*

CHICAGO is to undertake to clean up labor. If Chicago cleans up labor as effectually as labor has cleaned up Chicago, the undertaking will be a success.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

PRESIDENT HARDING says that Congress should pass the ship subsidy bill before it adjourns. Which is another way of saying that it should not adjourn.—*Asheville Times.*

GERMANY continues to play a loan hand.—*Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.*

WITH China unified Japan will have to mail out but one set of demands.—*Dallas News.*

IF WAR operated its business on a C. O. D. basis, there might be fewer wars.—*Asheville Times.*

IT stands to reason that you couldn't expect to get a Sahara on the sea.—*Philadelphia Record.*

THE weakness of some of these infant industries is due to the fact that they are in their dotage.—*Asheville Times.*

BOOKS on etiquette are painfully silent concerning the graceful way to scratch a mosquito bite in public.—*Palatka News.*

A BUCKEYE paper says soviet Russia is no longer able to help herself. Nothing left to take, apparently.—*Marion Star.*

RUSSIA insists that she can't be bought, but at the same time it looks as tho she was being badly sold.—*Manila Bulletin.*

THE reason why one can't tell where some politicians stand is because they are running so hard for office.—*Brattleboro Reformer.*

AS one waits for signs of repentance in Germany, it occurs to one that the way of the transgressor is hardboiled.—*Anderson Herald.*

THE fear now is that the Republican Administration may not survive to enjoy the prosperity which it is creating.—*Asheville Times.*

THIS has been the first time in history that the country has kept warm and the mine folk cool during a strike.—*De Kalb Chronicle.*

GIVING Europe moral support is much like standing on the bank and cheering the fellow who is yelling for a rope.—*Sioux City Journal.*

OUR idea of dangerous occupations is the attempt of some newspapers to select the twelve greatest women in America.—*Asheville Times.*

HAVING failed to obtain from France a reduction in reparations, or a loan from the international bankers, Germany announces that it will pay the indemnity instalment anyway, as it has the money. This ought to help a great many persons to understand Germany better.—*Rochester Herald.*

"IT is a great thing to come from a state of poverty," says an industrial magnate. It is if you come far enough from it.—*Waterbury Democrat.*

IF Jack Dempsey were only a Congressman, what a pleasure it would be to have Senator Tom Watson of Georgia differ with him.—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

LIFE will never be comfortable for the pedestrian until he invents some kind of disguise that will make him resemble a tack.—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

ONE mystery in ancient history has been cleared up for us. The reason things went wrong at Babel was because Lloyd George wasn't there.—*Capper's Weekly.*

THE Springfield *Republican* asserts that in Turkey the dominance of man over woman is still preached. It is preached in the American home, but the audience goes on dominating.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

STEALING THE OTHER FELLOW'S STUFF.

—Hungerford in the Pittsburgh *Sun.*

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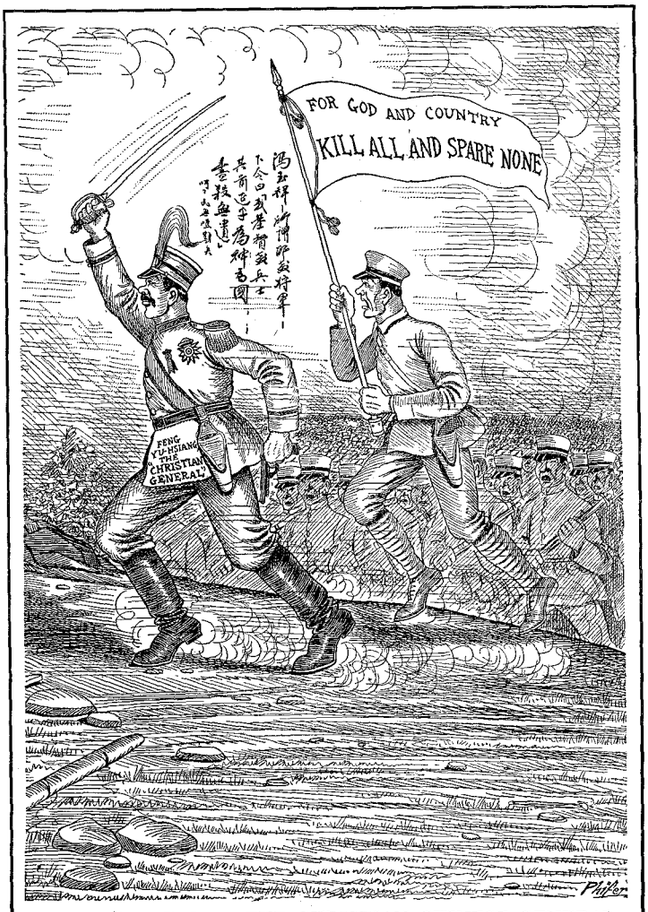
FOREIGN - COMMENT

CHINESE CHAOS AS SEEN IN CHINA

A SWIFT RUSH TO peace as the result of General Wu Pei-Fu's victory over Chang Tso-Lin and the "utter elimination" of Sun Yat Sen, head of the Canton Government, is prophesied too readily by some Far East correspondents, according to various Chinese observers who point out that the "apparent simplicity of China's politics is really a most complex and unguessable riddle." But they do admit that peace is on the way, and express the hope that foreign Powers will let the Chinese work it out in their own way, and not make confusion worse confounded by interference. The Peking *Daily News* quotes a Shanghai editor as saying that political corruption in the Peking Government had reached its extremity before the "Chihli-Fengtien War" between General Wu Pei-Fu and General Chang Tso-Lin brought General Wu Pei-Fu into prominence in Western newspapers through his defeat of the Fengtien army, and made known the fact that one of his best aides is the "Christian General Feng Yu-hsiang." But we can not hold the Fengtien party alone responsible for the misfortunes of the nation, this authority claims, because the Chihli party and politicians of other parties are "in common culpable." We read then:



A CANTON JIBE AT THE CHRISTIAN CHINESE GENERAL.
"Onward Christian Soldiers!"
—*The China Review* (Sun Yat Sen organ, New York).

"Fengtien influence exists no more, and whether corruption can be done away with or not depends upon the attitude of the Chihli party, which is now supreme in the country. There are now two paths before the Chihli military leaders, the broad way that 'leadeth to destruction' of the nation, and the narrow way, which 'leadeth unto life' and the happiness of the people of the country. It is the expectation of the country that the Chihli leaders will repent of their former arrogancy and blunders, and refuse to copy the bad example of both the Fengtien warlord and other politicians. If the warlords of Loyang and Paoting should make a proper choice of the path which they are to take, the corruption and abomination of Peking officialdom would be cleared and purged at once. If they should allow things to go on as they are, politics in Peking will always be shrouded with the blackness of darkness, and the doom of the nation will be sealed. All men of integrity and ability will stay away from the government service, and there will never be any reunification of the North and South, which can come only through a good Government. If the Chihli leaders are merely seeking for self-aggrandizements, we are sure that Peking will be dominated by another despot no better than his Fengtien predecessor, or another Fengtien warlord will rise to struggle for supremacy with the Loyang warlord. It is imperative that all the militarists, politicians and plotters of either Fengtien, Chihli or any other party shall be driven away from the capital, thus purging the hitherto corrupt officialdom. This should be the beginning of all reforms and a good Government."

Speaking for itself, the Peking *Daily News* dismisses as idle any inquiry into the "legalities and illegalities" of the stroke by which General Wu Pei-Fu has got "all North China in his hands." "What he says goes," this daily assures us, and adds that—

"The first, the essential thing to do is to effect a reconciliation with the Canton Government and Parliament. . . . On what terms can reconciliation take place? As far as can be seen, only by the bold act of recognizing the fundamental contention of the Canton Government, namely, that the Extraordinary Parliament in Canton is the sole representative national body that has any rag of constitutionalism left to it. The Canton Parliament has not the full membership of the original Parliament elected in 1912-13, but is nothing more in its present form than a Rump Parliament. The name is suggestive. It suggests that General Wu Pei-Fu, a latter-day General Monk, might well take a leaf out of the book of English history."

If a strong man can save China, there are two at her disposal, says the Shanghai *North China Herald*, for she has Wu Pei-Fu who is backed by the "Christian general, Feng Yu-hsiang." China lies "like an amorphous lump of clay," at the feet of Wu Pei-Fu, it adds, and he may mold it into any shape he likes. This newspaper questions whether General Wu Pei-Fu will prove to be greater in peace than in war, in which connection it recalls to mind Oliver Cromwell and George Washington. Meanwhile it points out that—

"The brief record of the Chinese Republic is strewn with the wrecks of reputations that were once as high as that of Wu Pei-Fu to-day. In 1912, when Yuan-Shih-Kai had crusht the armies of the revolution at Wuchang and Hanyang, that astute person was in an even stronger position than the present warlord of North China. Yet he fell as suddenly as Chang Tso-Lin seems to have done. History contains no more dramatic story than the biography of the man who overthrew the Manchu dynasty and crooked his knees to sit on the throne of the fallen Emperor. It is idle to speculate on what might have been, but few can doubt that had Yuan buried his selfish ambition and put his country first, China would have been saved the humiliations that have fallen upon her during the last ten years. We can point too to Chang Hsun and Tuan Chi-Jui as examples of men who

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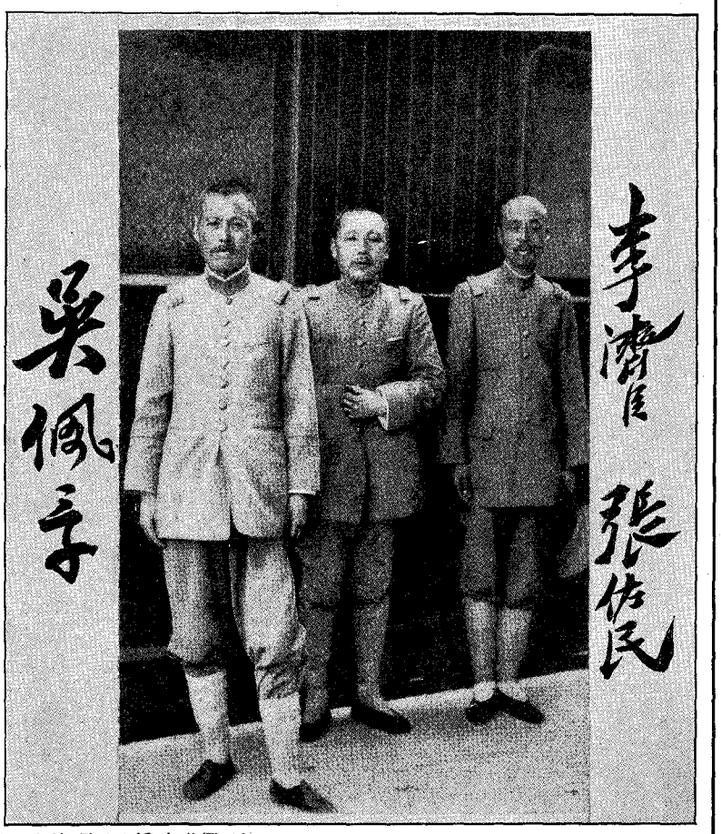
tempted fate and found Nemesis awaiting them. In the South we see Sun Yat Sen pursuing the same fatal policy; laboriously spinning a rope of sand as he strives to build up a constitutional Government by the aid of a bandit army and a Bolshevik proletariat. These schemes are bound to fail, as they ought to fail, but they are red lights pointing out the slippery slope that leads to perdition."

Something like a revelation of the maze of China's politics appears in the statement of Mr. Ma Soo, representative of the Canton Government in the United States, who informs us that it was during the Washington Conference that the first step was taken in China toward the unification movement, which is now in course of development. It should be kept in mind that Mr. Ma is an official spokesman of the Canton Government, which is at war with General Wu Pei-Fu. He reminds us that the foreign Powers "disregarded the impotency of Peking, and recognized its delegates only" at Washington. And while the Conference was in progress, the different military factions in actual control of China then sent their representatives down to Canton. Writing in the *China Review* (New York) Mr. Ma proceeds:



From "China Illustrated Review" (Tientsin).

CHINA'S NEW STRONG MAN.

General Wu Pei-Fu, at the left, with General Li Chi-Chen, his Chief of Staff, in the center, and the Chief of Staff of the Third Division on the right. Taken at Tientsin Central Station on May 7.

"Delegates came from Wu Pei-Fu, from Chang Tso-Lin, from Tsao Kun, from the Chekiang, Kiangsu, and other factions. We listened to them, and we proposed to them our terms. Those terms were very simple, having but one object—to bring back permanent peace in China. They were announced by Wu Ting-Fang, who, to emphasize the fact that they had no tendency toward war, was himself, a non-military man, placed in charge of the negotiations."

Mr. Ma goes on to relate that during last summer the principal super-Tuchuns in China held a conference at Tientsin, at which were present Chang Tso-Lin, of the Fengtien party, Wu Pei-Fu and Tsao Kun of the Chihli Party, and Wang Chan-Yuan, military governor of Hpueh and Hunan. Shortly after this conference the people of Hupeh and Hunan planned to drive Wang Chan-Yuan from power, and we read:

"Wu Pei-Fu promised to aid; especially he promised to help the people's armies of Hupeh and Hunan. We furnished these armies money and appointed Wu's emissary with us as their commander-in-chief. But what happened? Wang was driven out, but no sooner was he gone than Wu Pei-Fu occupied these two provinces himself and had himself appointed by the Peking Government as Inspector-General of Hupeh and Hunan.

"This was treachery, and naturally when we came to deal with Wu Pei-Fu in the present instance, we insisted that he live up to the original terms of our agreement and hand over the two provinces he was occupying by force to the rightful people's armies of those provinces. We had no intention of making harder terms for Wu than for Chang—only to make Wu live up to a previous bargain.

"The next step was that in March we sent Wu Ting-Fang's son, C. C. Wu, to Mukden to confirm the promises of Chang Tso-Lin's representative. This was widely reported in the press, but what was not widely reported was that at the same time we sent emissaries to all other factions—including Wu Pei-Fu. These men were not so well known, and so escaped publicity. But in no sense were we courting a military alliance with Chang. We sent C. C. Wu, a civilian, especially to make that point clear."

Mr. Ma then points out that Chang Tso-Lin's "submission to the rightful authority of the Canton Government did not constitute an alliance," but was "merely the submission of a citizen to his own country's proper government" and "a declaration of peace." The Canton Government has bitterly opposed Chang Tso-Lin in the past, it is admitted, and the writer adds:

"Chang may have been a bad influence in the past, but now that he has come to an understanding with us, we have no right to assume that he does not mean to be bound by it. If the Powers condemn our agreement with him, let them ask why they themselves recognized for four years the Government of which he was the principal support, and which he changed whenever he liked."

That General Wu Pei-Fu is highly regarded by many foreigners, Mr. Ma readily concedes, and also gives him credit for good work in "helping to drive out the pro-Japanese cabinet of 1920." But since then public opinion about him has "changed considerably," we are told, because—

"He has betrayed the people of Hunan and Hupeh. In his Hunan campaign he employed ruthless methods of warfare, drowning thousands of innocent farmers when he opened the dikes of the Yangtze and flooded their homes. He extorted huge sums from the Hankow merchants, and showed that after all he was no different from all the other Tuchuns."

The fact that one of General Wu Pei-Fu's generals, Feng Yu-Hsiang, is a Christian, Mr. Ma goes on to say, explains in a measure the strong foreign support leaning toward Wu Pei-Fu, and he continues:

"I want to say that General Feng offered his services to our army in February, 1921, if only we would pay his troops. If he is a Christian and has 10,000 Christian soldiers under him, that alone should not commend him to foreign sympathy. It is a very unwise thing to inject the religious issue into the present Chinese civil war, especially since the interference of missionaries in China's political questions is already very much resented. China has at present no religious problem, and now is surely not the time to start one."

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SLOW RECOVERY OF THE WORLD'S TRADE

WHILE BUSINESS LOOKS BRIGHTER, according to reports from various parts of this country, European investigators are imprest with the slow recovery of world trade to pre-war conditions. Even the decrease in the number of unemployed that America can show during recent months does not apparently make them too optimistic. More and more they are convinced, as a contributor to *Die Glocke* (Berlin) informs us, that business can not be got back on its old steady basis until their full share in the task is undertaken by the 300,000,000 of population in Central and Eastern Europe. Looking at the records for the year 1921, this writer finds that the hopes of betterment so general in the beginning of that year failed to be realized. It is true, he tells us, that in Germany, in America and in France, there was unmistakable improvement, but to offset this, things went very much to the worse in most other countries, especially in England, in the Scandinavian countries, in Italy and in Spain, and we read:

"A manifest proof of the chaotic conditions still governing international trade is afforded by the exceedingly high percentage of ships at anchor because there are no cargoes for them to carry. In the United States, there have been times when 30 to 35 per cent. of the available tonnage lay idle. In England, during certain periods of last year, about 20 per cent. of the entire British tonnage was held in port for want of freight. In Spain, in Norway and in Denmark, the percentage of idle ships was still higher."

The swift decline of the mark and the competition resulting from it in foreign lands purchasing German goods, made a deep effect on the German home market, we are told, so that finally

THE EXCHANGE BOOMERANG.

ENGLISH IMPORTER: "Good work. I've got all these German goods for next to nothing."

ENGLISH WORKERS: "Just so—and you buy 'em so cheap, you've put us out of a job." —*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

Germany appeared to be the country having the smallest number of unemployed. On the other hand—

"In England in the early part of December, 1921, there were 1,832,000 workers out of jobs, and the principal English industries were one and all in a very bad way. In France, a slight improvement in the labor market is on record. French industry, as a matter of fact, was helped by the coal Germany gave over to France as reparations. But it must be remembered, at the same time, that in France there are a great many small rural industries and a contrasting limited population, so that the workless in that country can never be so many as in the great industrial countries. In Belgium the condition of the workers was poor throughout the year."

A LABOR VIEW OF WAGES.

THE BOSS: "One of us has to make the sacrifice—and as you are so accustomed to it—it may as well be you."

—*Le Peuple* (Paris).

Belgium's neighbor, Holland, was equally a victim of bad times, we are told, and the Scandinavian countries never witnessed such a disastrous state of unemployment as Denmark, Norway and Sweden suffered during 1921. Things were not much better in Switzerland, and the writer continues:

"The Italian workers also have suffered much. In the automobile, paper, glass, textile, and fishing trades, as well as in general navigation, there has been a disturbing want of employment. This condition has been accentuated by the fact that hundreds of thousands of Italians who formerly worked in foreign countries have been driven back by unemployment conditions to seek work in their own country. The silk industry, a big factor in Italian commerce, is much damaged, and the making of dyes, which was inaugurated during the war, has been completely abandoned. In Spain, also, various war-born industries have been unable to compete with goods of foreign manufacture which are now again imported, and therefore Spain also has abandoned such enterprises. Bad times are no rare phenomenon, moreover, in the Succession States of old Austria-Hungary, in Roumania, and especially in Poland, where the urban proletariat vegetates in living conditions that perhaps are not much worse than those in Soviet Russia. . . .

"Each time the reserve armies of the workers grew larger in the labor market, there followed a resultant decrease in wages. So it happened during 1921 that everywhere, except in countries of depreciated exchange, but especially in America, there has been a cut in wages. Some American newspapers have persistently shown that the lessened wholesale cost of merchandise was not met with a corresponding reduction in retail prices. Nevertheless, workers and clerks have had to submit to pay reductions, and in some cases there has been more than one reduction. Whatever we may say about 1921, as far as the worker goes, in no part of the world did he obtain any real betterment in wage conditions."

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AN EVAPORATING "MENACE"

MISINFORMATION PLEASING OUR VANITY is the hardest kind of untruth to escape, and a splendid example afforded us is the illusion that Canadians and Americans have been harboring about the immigration menace, remarks the Vancouver *Daily World*, which says that "as a matter of plain fact there is no universal desire by Europeans to come to North America." To be sure there is a turn-over of population, it is conceded, for young Canadians migrate to the United States, young Americans to Canada, Mexico and South America, while young Britains adventure to the ends of the earth in search of fortune. Every race has the "traveling impulse," but it extends only to a small proportion of the whole people. Of course conditions of oppression, such as the Hebrews endure in Central Europe, this daily notes, tend to increase the percentage of migration. Their case is an exception, however, and therefore instead of it being necessary for Canada to shut Europeans out, we are advised that "there will be great and real difficulties in persuading enough Europeans to come to Canada and supply even one-quarter of the new population which Canada needs." We read then:

"By reason of the fact that a large increase of population to develop unused areas is Canada's most pressing necessity, the subject is of sufficient importance to warrant careful consideration of official figures given out by the United States Government concerning the operation of the law limiting entrance into the States in each year to three per cent. of the number of each race already domiciled there. This law was passed under the pleasing fiction that Europeans had to be kept from flooding the United States with millions of unfortunates fleeing to America as the land of promise. The official figures are the answer. In the first year of operation of the three per cent. law, the results are as follows, using the round figures, discarding units:

Eligible to enter from Britain	77,000
Came to the United States	26,000
Returned from United States to Britain	7,000
Eligible to enter from Germany	68,000
Came to the United States	11,000
Returned from United States to Germany	3,000
Eligible to enter from Sweden	20,000
Came to the United States	4,000
Returned from United States to Sweden	1,000
Eligible to enter from Norway	12,000
Came to the United States	3,000
Returned from United States to Norway	1,000
Eligible to enter from Denmark	6,000
Came to the United States	1,700
Returned from United States to Denmark	600
Eligible to enter from Italy	42,000
Came to the United States	39,000
Returned from United States to Italy	43,000
(Showing a net loss against the United States)	
Eligible to enter from Poland	26,000
Came to the United States	26,000
Returned from United States to Poland	28,000
(Another net loss against United States)	
Eligible to enter from Greece	3,500
Came to the United States	3,300
Returned from United States to Greece	6,000
(Another net loss against United States)	
Eligible to enter from Russia	34,000
Came to the United States	9,000
Returned from United States to Russia	5,000

The official figures show that there is no abnormal rush from Europe to North America, says *The Daily World*, but on the contrary "there is always a very real and substantial return movement from America to Europe." As to Canada itself, we are told that:

"Canada's greatly necessary ten million increase in population can not be attained under any system of preferring one race to another. We can only prescribe location in new territory and prevent crowding into cities.

"Any white people who want to come to the open areas of Canada should be admitted, provided that they pass strict medical examination so as to hold a clear bill of health, and give ordinary proof of good moral character. We should rigidly exclude mental, moral and physical defectives; and when we have shut them out, there will be no further precautions necessary. Out of the enterprising ones who migrate to Canada the greatest proportion will make good. In the final results there will be too few instead of too many."

GERMANY'S NEW REVOLUTIONARIES

OLD METHODIC GERMANY, which submitted to anything from a caress to a kick as long as it was offered by official authority, no longer exists, and this statement by various German writers does not surprize many in view of "Germany's transformation from a kind of mythologic Empire to a brass-tack Republic," but they tell us that they were not prepared to hear German publicists declare so earnestly that revolutionary Germany was under way even before the war. Naturally, such thoughts prevail chiefly among the young, and as Mr. Karl Wilker tells us in *La Revue de Genève* this young Germany had utterly cast aside the notion of a people as an "organized mass," and had as its rallying cry—"the man." But the sudden outbreak of war took young Germany by the neck, we are told, and flung it into the fray, where "buoyed up with enthusiasm it let itself be led to the sacrifice, and welcomed death without asking why." Revolution ran in the very fiber of this young Germany, we are told, altho it dreamt not of revolution by acts of violence, despite its determination to be rid of all superannuated and worm-eaten systems. We read then:

"When the revolution of the Republic came on November 9, 1918, young Germany was all afire with new hope. But hope soon sank, yet revived again, and then sank—until young Germany finally understood that this was not the revolution which had been dreamed of and had drawn forth their ardent vows. It was a simple change of régime by which the monarchy became republican. Once this régime was installed, the revolution turned wholly on the question of salaries."

Except the Russians, we are told by this German writer, perhaps no nation has lived through the war and through the revolution as Germany has. Yet, little by little young Germany has come to realize that not one forward step has been made, and this informant proceeds:

"Truth to tell, there are many circles of young Germans who are strongly Chauvinistic, and who think that the only way to political salvation is by a mulish and self-opinionated resistance. This is one result of their military training. But besides this numerous band, there are others—and it may be they are in a majority to-day—who put all their hope in waiting with impatience for the last and violent revolution that is to come and finally sweep capitalism away. These young Germans are full of enthusiasm and ardor; and would prefer to take up arms to-day and commence a fratricidal war rather than wait until to-morrow. They accept the doctrine that violence is the last resort, yet, they argue, that it is also the only resort. I doubt whether any one who has not lived among these Germans and followed them through all their failures can understand what they signify and how they should be judged. It would be very simple to consider their movement as a plain reaction against the old generation. But it is not this. The desire to see a new Germany is more intense than ever among Germany's youth. In order to realize this ideal as promptly as possible, any means seems good—providing only that it lead to success."

But revolution of a different sort is hinted at in Berlin dispatches that tell of a Monarchist movement to overthrow the German Republic with the help of several military organizations. The Independent Socialist *Freiheit* declares it has learned from authoritative sources of an attempt scheduled for the end of June, and beginning on June 26th, the anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Versailles. According to this newspaper the Monarchists have covered all Germany with their network of conspiracy, have secured the support of the Security Police, and are counting also on the cooperation of former army officers and many leading officials.

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SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

HEROES OF PEACE

HOW A POWER-PLANT CREW, standing to their posts in danger of their lives, and forced to devise all sorts of emergency equipment to prevent the failure of their plant, made it possible to save a large part of the Burlington Building, ablaze with Chicago's biggest recent fire, is told in *Power Plant Engineering* (Chicago). Starting about midnight on March 15 last, this spectacular and destructive blaze swept away an entire city block adjacent to the new Burlington office building. How fireproof the building in itself was (with fire originating within the structure) will be realized when one considers that while the ninth to fifteenth floors inclusive were a mass of fire, the sixteenth floor, which had no windows through which the fire could enter from the outside, was entirely intact and no damage whatsoever was done to machinery or records located there. The solid construction of this floor, similarly to the others, prevented the penetration of the fire from below. Says the paper named above:

"All Chicago knows of that fire. What the public does not know, however, was the part played by the engine-room crew. If it had not been for the heroic sense of duty which kept those men at their posts throughout the whole of the conflagration, not only would the costly power plant have been destroyed, but the building itself would have suffered far greater damage than actually was the case.

"In the second basement, 32 feet below the street level, they remained, undaunted at their posts, and while the structure above was transformed into a red-hot furnace they kept the engine-room from being flooded by the tons of water which poured into it from above.

"On the night of the fire, the chief engineer, J. O. Batzer, was at home. The night engineer, Joseph Knecht, and the night fireman, Joe Nohava, were on duty. Shortly before two o'clock in the morning Mr. Batzer was called to the telephone, and found the night engineer at the other end of the wire.

"'The building is on fire,' he reported. 'Come down as soon as possible.' That was all. When the chief attempted to gain further particulars, the connection was broken.

"Dressing hurriedly, he quickly made his way to the garage and 15 or 20 minutes later arrived at the scene of the fire. The fourteenth and fifteenth floors were already glowing furnaces.

"He dashed through the main entrance of the building and down the stairway into the engine-room two floors below where he found his assistant waiting for him.

"'What pumps have you got going?' was Batzer's first question.

"'All of them,' replied Knecht, 'but I can't get enough water.'

"A 6-inch line from the city water main feeds into a 1500-gallon surge tank. Three pumps take suction from this tank. The 6-inch city line, however, was entirely too small to furnish enough water for the three pumps with so many fire-engines drawing water. Seeing the futility of trying to keep all three in operation, he shut two of them off.

"The amount of water furnished by one pump, however, was greatly below that necessary to effect any helpful influence. The efforts in this direction were therefore limited, and the attention was directed to the switchboard.

"He began to throw in all the feeder switches to the lighting system, in order to give the firemen on the upper floors as much light as possible. And then the fireworks began! Bang, sputter—bang! Every time one of the switches was thrown in, the circuit breaker would open with a flash or the fuses would blow.

"From that time on, the switchboard was the center of a pyrotechnic display of no small proportions. Each time the fire reached a new circuit on the upper floors, a short circuit would occur. This action imposed considerable hardship upon the generator, for each time a short occurred, the machine would groan and labor in a manner that would not have been tolerated under ordinary circumstances. But these were not ordinary circumstances by any means—they were very much extraordinary.

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HOW THE BURLINGTON BUILDING LOOKED WHILE THE CREW WERE ON DUTY.

"In the second basement, 32 feet below the street level, they remained, undaunted at their posts, while the structure above was transformed into a red-hot furnace."

"In the meantime other things were happening. As the window-frames burned away, the heavy window counterweights would be precipitated into the street below where they struck with tremendous force. It was like a bombardment from the air—the weights came down with astonishing swiftness and regularity. Hurtling from a height of anywhere from eight to fifteen stories, they possest sufficient force to crash clear through the heavy cement sidewalk. This, of course, left the surge tank and piping unprotected, and Batzer was, for a time, worried in regard to the safety of this equipment.

"As fortune would have it, however, none of the weights struck the apparatus squarely, altho stripping it of covering, much of the rubbish which had come down was beginning to accumulate over the tank as well as in the engine-room, and this probably broke the fall of the weights somewhat.

"Up to this time not much water had entered the engine-room, but now it began to pour down in torrents. Things commenced to look extremely serious and the chief engineer was doubtful whether it would be worth while to remain. So he put it up to his assistants.

"'Men,' he said, 'this is a serious situation and I won't ask

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any man to remain here unless he wishes to do so of his own accord. There is danger, and I'm not certain whether we will be able to save the plant. If you decide to stay, however, I'll stay here with you.'

"'We'll stay,' was the unanimous reply, and then the work began in earnest."

The first thing Batzer did then was to provide a means of escape. Altho he had faith in the construction of the building, he was afraid that the accumulating débris would block all chance of escape from the engine-room. The water was rising and there was danger of flood. Naturally, he had no desire to be trapt. Says the writer:

"He made his way to the first floor, two flights up, with pickax, and selected a place to cut away one of the windows through which escape from the building might be made in case of emergency. It required considerable effort, however, to mount the stairway leading up to the first floor. Tons upon tons of water were pouring down from above and they transformed the narrow passageway into a turbulent waterfall.

"The water entering the engine-room was finding its way into a sort of tunnel which is formed by the space between the engine foundations. It is fitted with drains which empty into a sump from which the water is pumped out. The drains, however, were entirely inadequate to handle the enormous quantity of water which was coming down; furthermore, a number of them clogged up with rubbish.

"In the engine-room water was also commencing to leak through the ceiling, loosening covering and plaster. Tarpaulins were brought to the engine-room and all machinery not in actual operation covered with them and a canopy built around the generators in operation.

"All the drainage pumps were electrically driven. It was therefore absolutely essential that the generator be kept running. Had the generator failed, the pumps would have stopt and the engine-room flooded.

"About 6:30 A.M. it was noticed that the water was entering much faster than it was being pumped out. Something had to be done, and there was no time to be lost doing it.

"It was then that Batzer thought of the abandoned water main forty feet below the engine-room floor.

"Some twenty years ago, it seems, a seven-foot city water tunnel had been constructed across the site now occupied by the Burlington Building. It had long since been abandoned, however, and when the new Burlington Building was erected, it had been bricked up at both building lines. The tunnel thus formed a sort of reservoir, and the chief engineer had for some time past used it as a place for storing water for use in case the city supply should temporarily fail. A pump had been installed to withdraw the water from this tunnel, either for plant service or discharge to sewer.

"It was obvious that if the water from the tunnel below the engine-room floor could be drained into this abandoned tunnel forty feet lower, the pump would then be able to discharge the water into the sewer. But, how to get it into this tunnel? That was the question.

"'Well, why not syphon it in?' finally thought Batzer, and this was an excellent plan except for one thing—he had no syphon.

"There was some pipe on hand, however, so he decided to make up one. But this was no simple task and required their concentrated efforts for over an hour. It so happened that there was installed in the sidewalk elevator shaft a two-inch syphon which is occasionally used to remove water that collects in this shaft. This syphon could be used to good advantage now, but the problem was to remove it from the shaft. The latter was filled with about six feet of water, and in order to disconnect the syphon one would have to dive down below the water.

"This the first assistant engineer, James Kelly, volunteered to do. It was not the pleasantest sort of a job one can imagine. The reader must remember that this occurred on the 15th of March and the night was by no means warm. Then try to imagine what a pleasant task James Kelly had in that dark, dank elevator shaft, almost up to his neck in cold, dirty water, with the glare from the fire visible through a large opening overhead in the steel trap-door on the sidewalk made by one of the 'shells' and momentarily expecting another in the same spot. For twenty minutes he labored, but finally won out and succeeded in disconnecting the syphon.

"Little more remains to be told. By 7:30 A.M. three syphons were in operation and the water in the tunnel below the engine-room was rapidly emptying into the abandoned water tunnel forty feet lower. The pump was in action, and the power plant was saved.

"Altho the building still stood, it was a gaunt skeleton from the eighth floor up. Below the eighth floor, however, the building was in fairly good condition, and 24 hours after the fire, the power plant was giving service in this part of the building.

"Had the engine-room crew not remained on the job during the fire, it is doubtful whether service would have been reestablished even now, for there would have been no power plant to supply such service, and the building itself might have suffered far greater damage than it did."

Courtesy of "Power Plant Engineering."

J. O. BATZER,

The chief engineer, whose crew kept the pumps and generators going while half the building was a raging furnace.

WASTING BRIGHT IDEAS

ENOUGH BRAINS EXIST in the world to solve most of our problems, thinks Edwin E. Slosson, writing in Science Service's *Science News Bulletin* (Washington). The trouble is that the power is neglected or improperly applied, and that our ideas are wasted. The rarest and most valuable thing in the world, writes Dr. Slosson, is that scintillating but unpalpable excretion of the cerebral cortex known as a "bright idea." There are in any generation only a few ounces or, at the most, pounds, of gray matter sufficiently active to give off this brilliant emanation. He continues:

"Yet a large part, and probably the most valuable part of what is produced by the activity of this thin, gray film which covers certain brains, is lost for a time and in some cases forever through the carelessness of contemporaries. There is no form of conservation that is so important as the conservation of ideas.

"That much abused word 'conservation' has two meanings, totally opposite. Conservation in some cases means using and conservation in other cases means not using. The legislator with his agate-bearing tongue will talk of the 'conservation of our coal and water-power' just as tho the two things were alike and required the same treatment. It is just as absurd as if a man should ask a painter to have his house painted 'the color of snow and ink,' for the conservation of coal means saving it, for what is not used to-day will be of use to-morrow. The conservation of water-power, on the contrary, means using it, for what is not used to-day will be lost forever.

"The greatest waste is our failure to utilize, not our carelessness in methods of utilization. We waste 50 per cent. of our petroleum through irrational and competitive drilling. We waste two-thirds of our coal before its energy gets into the engine. But we waste all of the sunshine that falls upon our arid region lands, and that means a greater loss of energy than we get from all our oil and coal. The richest region in the United States is Death Valley, California. Even the green leaves are not able to catch and incorporate more than one per cent. of the power of the sunshine that falls upon them. If some one would invent a solar engine with an efficiency of even five per cent. it would add incalculably to the wealth of the country through the utilization of the wasted sunbeams that fall upon our arid land.

"Here is a prize bigger than any grasped by coal kings and oil magnates. But nobody comes forward to claim it. Yet very likely the knowledge necessary to achieve this supreme triumph of chemical engineering is already in existence—somewhere.

"If it is not, there is certainly enough brain-power in the world to solve the problem if it were set to work at it. We are all of us the poorer because of this waste of ideas and inventive genius."

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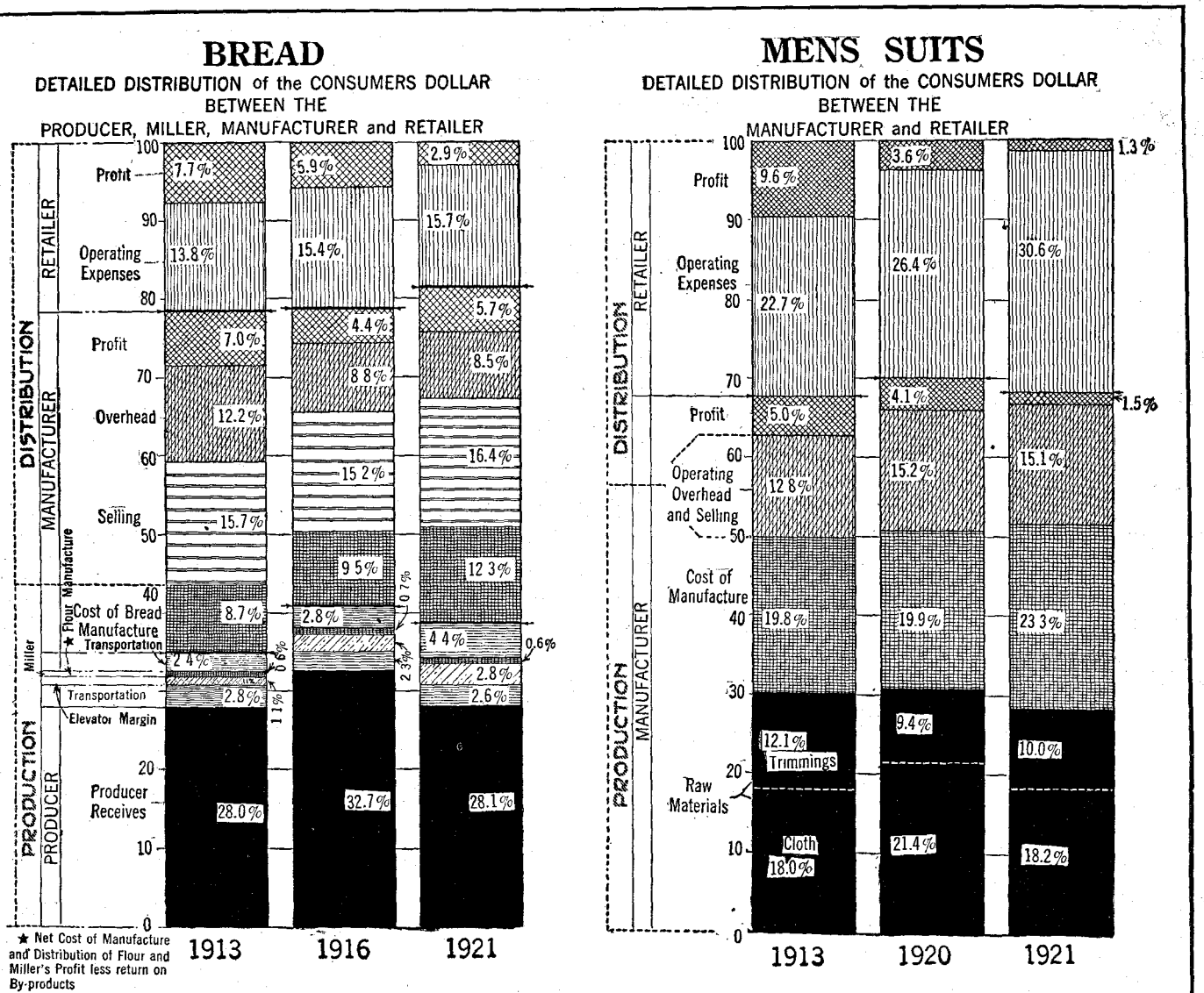

From "The Nation's Business."

WHERE THE MONEY GOES IN TWO IMPORTANT COMMODITIES.

THE TOO-HIGH COST OF GETTING THINGS

THE STRIKING STATEMENT that "it costs more to-day to transport, sell, and deliver commodities produced in the United States than it does to produce and manufacture them," is made by Congressman Sydney Anderson, who heads a Congressional commission which has been studying costs and prices. It may be roughly estimated, he writes in *The Nation's Business* (Washington, D. C.), that out of the dollar spent by the consumer for something he wants, the producer of the raw material probably did not get more than 28 cents. The manufacturer, on the average, probably did not receive more than from 10 to 17 cents of the consumer's dollar, "and it is quite certain that the cost of production and manufacture together are less than the total cost of transportation, selling and delivery." The Congressional Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry has been making a careful analysis of this problem and finds out, as Chairman Anderson reports, that if you bought a dozen oranges for 75 cents last year, you paid 23 cents to the grower of the oranges, 9 cents for the harvesting, packing and selling handled by the growers' exchange, 16 cents for transportation, half a cent for transportation tax, six cents to the wholesaler and 20½ cents to the retailer. If you paid ten dollars for a pair of shoes it was probably split up about like this:

Retailer receives $2.83 of which	$2.50
is expense of operation and	.33
is profit.	
Manufacturer receives $7.17, of which	3.85
is raw material.	
Cost of manufacture	$1.83
Overhead and selling cost	1.09
Profit	.31
Tax	.09

Take a widely used article of food, such as corn flakes, and each dollar spent for it is divided up this way:

	Cents
Cost of production and manufacture	36.6
of which the producer receives	21.0
Paid for transportation	05.9
To elevator	01.6
Cost of manufacture	08.1
Cost on distribution was 62.4 of which—	
Manufacturer's cost of selling was	07.3
Advertising	04.5
Transportation	09.1
Taxes	07.0
Profit	07.5
Wholesaler's operating expense	07.0
Profit	01.7
Retailer's operating expense	13.3
Profit	6.0

Thus it is the distribution that costs, says Mr. Anderson, and the cost of distribution seems to be increasing. For instance,

"The complexities of modern civilization, requiring sales in smaller quantities, more expensive delivery, a more complete state of manufacture, particularly in the case of foods which are purchased in their cooked state ready for the table, in many instances are also a large factor in increasing the cost of distri-

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bution. These costs must be regarded apparently as a permanent addition to the high cost of living."

In manufacturing and distributing there are, it is suggested, three factors which keep distributing costs unduly high: these factors are set down as over-plant-capacity, overproduction, and excessive competition. The wastefulness of excessive plant-capacity is obvious. There is distributing waste, again, in the duplication of services by competing distributing agents in the way of sales effort, delivery service, and the like.

The business man, concludes Mr. Anderson, must settle this problem of distribution for himself. For one thing, he must keep better records. The Congressman thinks that "not more than 9 per cent. of the business institutions of the United States have cost systems." The average business man is too much immersed in his own immediate job to get a broad view of the situation.

"If the business man could be persuaded to consider production and distribution from the standpoint of the other fellow, including the consumer, and could be induced to develop the market for his product from this point of view, there would be less congestion of distributive channels and a more even flow of merchandise in response to the consumer's demand. The business man himself holds the key to improvement in distributive processes."

Congressman Anderson sees no help from legislation "except as legislation may help set in motion economic forces to this end." Mr. Anderson feels certain that the genius of the American people which has already solved the problem of economical mass production can also find a satisfactory solution to the problem of distribution.

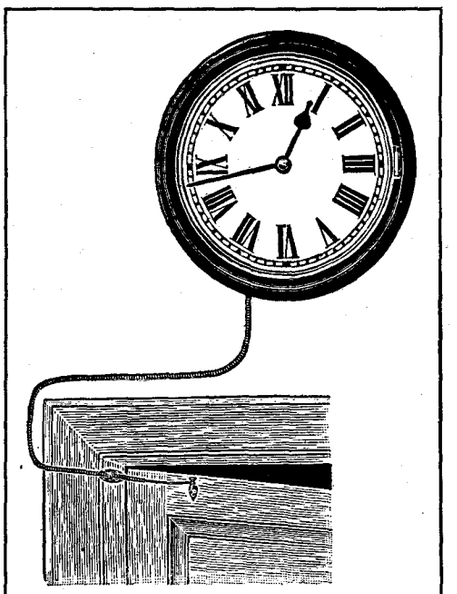
In commenting on Mr. Anderson's statements, the New York *Journal of Commerce* casts a little doubt on his statistics. Very careful studies of distributing and marketing costs have been made in other lines, and nowhere, to the belief of the New York editor, has any such enormous marketing cost been found to exist. And the editorial ends with the remark: "Scientific study of conditions ought to bring much better results than this."

The New York *Tribune* sees the problem in this way:

"We are a luxurious, trouble-avoiding people. Food sells better when it is sophisticated and prettified and put up in packages. The loaf must be at the back door or on the dumb-waiter exactly as ordered. Free delivery keeps producers and consumers further apart than the railroads. No; it's not so much profits as the national aversion to being put to trouble which makes the producer wild when he learns what the consumer pays.

"What's the remedy? No complete one is possible without a change in the national psychology. But some things can be done—for example, an economical system of cooperative marketing can be established."

WINDING THE CLOCK BY OPENING THE DOOR—It is always rather a nuisance to wind a big wall clock by hand. Thinking of this, doubtless, a Hamburg firm has put on the market a clock which is kept perpetually wound up merely by the opening and shutting of the door above which it is placed. The movement of the door is transmitted to the mechanism of the clock by means of a Bowden cable. When the door is opened the cable exerts a pull on a small lever connected with the winding mechanism of the clock. A special device prevents too tight winding when the door is opened too frequently—on the other hand three or four openings of the door each day will suffice to keep the clock properly wound. According to *Ueber Land und Meer* the price of the clock is 700 marks in the style shown in the picture.



HOW CALLERS WIND YOUR CLOCK.

MOISTURE-PROOF MATCHES

EVERY ONE WHO HAS EVER STRUGGLED to light a fire with a match which had become damp through the moisture of the air, will take much interest in a new kind recently put on the market in France, under the picturesque name of "Naiads." They are the invention of a government engineer, M. Dubrisay, and the method of manufacture was recently described in a government report, together with some general remarks upon the manufacture of matches, from which we may select the following details:

"The paste from which the heads of matches are made generally consists of substances of three sorts thoroughly mixed together, such as: (1) Active substances (chlorate of potash, bichromate, sesquisulphide of phosphorus, etc.); (2) Inert substances (powdered glass, zinc oxid, ochers, etc.); (3) Agglutinating substances (solutions of gum or glue).

"The last named substances are indispensable, not only to make the paste adhere to the stick, but also to give it the desired consistency and lessen the violence of the ignition. Unfortunately, gums and glues undergo alteration when damp. In moist air they swell and soften so that friction fails to ignite the match. This is the principal cause for the deterioration of matches in the course of time."

Because of this fact the idea at once suggests itself that it would be desirable to substitute for the third ingredient substances not altered by moisture. This, however, is easier said than done. M. Dubrisay solved the problem by employing as agglutinants the artificial resins called bakelites, from the name of their inventor, the American chemist, Bakeland. These substances are capable of being heated to 300 degrees centigrade without undergoing decomposition. But ordinary bakelite is manufactured at a very high temperature, and does not harden except when heated under pressure to 160 degrees centigrade—a prohibitive temperature for the manufacture of match paste. Dubrisay got around this difficulty by devising a modified form of bakelite which is made rapidly and at a comparatively low temperature. We read further:

"There are two stages of manufacture. The first step is to mix together chlorate of potash, resorcin, and soda lye. A second mixture is made of manganese dioxid, phosphorus, and formol. These are then thoroughly mixed together by means of a spatula. The paste thus formed will solidify at the ordinary temperature of the workroom if sufficient time is allowed, but the hardening can be accomplished in half an hour by using dryers at a temperature of 40 to 50 degrees centigrade."

Very satisfactory tests have been made with these new matches, which ignite without difficulty after remaining for almost a year under a bell-jar side by side with an evaporating dish filled with water. They will even ignite after having been placed for several moments in either fresh or salt water, provided the sticks are dried either in the air or by wiping. The striking surface of the boxes in which these "Naiads" are packed is likewise unaffected by humidity. Its composition has a base of amorphous phosphorus identical with that on ordinary boxes, but the agglutinating substance consists of a solution of silicate of soda.

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RADIO · DEPARTMENT

IS THE ETHER MYTHICAL?

THE NEW INTEREST IN RADIO has brought talk about the ether much to the fore; and with it, as a matter of course, the old controversy as to whether the ether itself exists in anything but name. A supposed *something* that either does not exist at all or else is the most omnipresent thing in the universe, surely merits attention. The very paradox involved in its naming gives it special claim. It has metaphysical importance whether or not it has physical existence.

The average mind, if it considers the matter at all, regards the ether as filling a distinct need. For the average radio student, in particular, it seems a necessity. Radio deals with the transmission of waves through space, from a transmitting antenna to a receiving antenna, perhaps hundreds or thousands of miles away. The waves are of definite and measurable lengths, varying from a few hundred feet to several miles; they progress at a definite rate of speed. It is convenient to think of these waves as having crests and hollows, like waves in the water; and to depict them thus with graphic diagrams. We speak of series of discontinuous waves, coming from a spark gap transmitter, as being "damped"; and of waves coming from other types of transmitters as being "continuous" and of uniform amplitude. We interrupt the sending of these continuous waves with tickers or choppers, on occasion, thus making them "interrupted continuous waves."

In a word, we deal with these waves very familiarly, visualize them concretely, and feel that we know a great deal about them. The ether in which we conceive them to travel seems almost as real to us, while the radio waves are in question, as the water of a pond seems real when its waves are in question. And so when some one comes forward to tell us that the ether does not exist, we are at least insured a moment of wonderment.

If there is no ether, we ask, how can there be ether-waves? But the answer of the iconoclast is simple. He asserts that there are no ether waves. Electromagnetic impulses he recognizes, and these pass through space at the well-known speed of light, and thus convey the radio message; but these electromagnetic phenomena are not in the least like waves in water. and they do not exist in the ether because there is no ether. There is only space, spiderwebbed with lines of electric and magnetic force or energy.

The response of the radio enthusiast to this suggestion will be determined chiefly by his preconceptions and general mental attitude. He may be disposed to assume somewhat the attitude of the critic who declared that Shakespeare was not the author of the works usually ascribed to him, but admitted that they might have been written by another man of the same name. He may even go further and be willing to give up the name ether so long as the waves in a universal medium remain. If you wish to call the universal medium an electromagnetic field, he will probably be willing to let it go at that. At least he will be prepared to follow attentively such an argument as that presented by Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz in a notable article in *Popular Radio* (New York) in which he challenges the existence of the ether and, after explaining the cause of his iconoclasm, presents the electromagnetic thesis as a substitute for the ether hypothesis. Here is the argument:

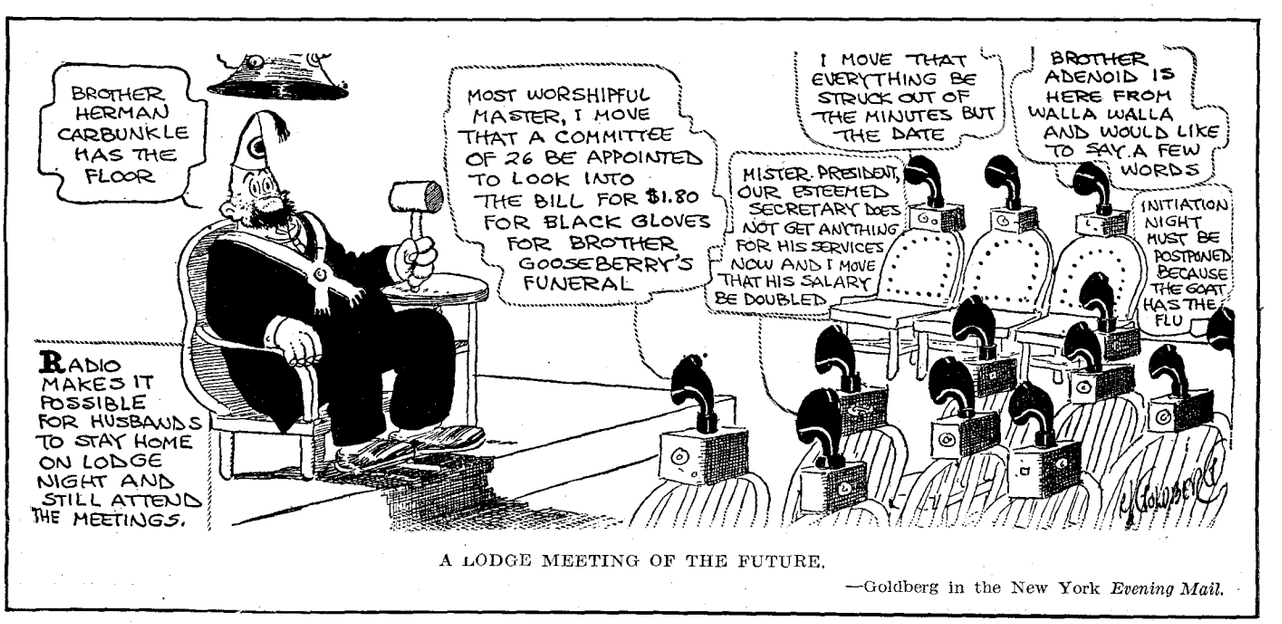
"The conception of the ether is one of those hypotheses which have been made in the attempt to explain some difficulty, but the more it is studied, the more unreasonable and untenable it becomes. It is merely conservatism or lack of courage which has kept science from openly abandoning the ether hypothesis. Belief in an ether is in contradiction to the relativity theory, since this theory shows that there is no absolute position nor motion, but that all positions and motions are relative and equivalent.

"*There is no such thing as the ether. And light and wireless waves are not wave motions of the ether.*

"What, then, is the fallacy in the wave theory of light, which had led to the erroneous conception of the ether?

"The fact that beams of light can cancel out each other, and can interfere, proves that light is a wave, a periodic phenomenon, just like an alternating current. Thus, the wave theory of light and other radiations stands to-day just as unshaken as ever.

"The logical error, which led to the ether theory, is the assumption that a wave must necessarily be a wave motion. Electrical engineering has dealt with alternating currents and voltage waves; it has calculated their phenomena and applied them industrially, but it has never considered that anything material


BROTHER HERMAN CARBUNKLE HAS THE FLOOR
MOST WORSHIPFUL MASTER, I MOVE THAT A COMMITTEE OF 26 BE APPOINTED TO LOOK INTO THE BILL FOR $1.80 FOR BLACK GLOVES FOR BROTHER GOOSEBERRY'S FUNERAL
I MOVE THAT EVERYTHING BE STRUCK OUT OF THE MINUTES BUT THE DATE
BROTHER ADENOID IS HERE FROM WALLA WALLA AND WOULD LIKE TO SAY A FEW WORDS
MISTER PRESIDENT, OUR ESTEEMED SECRETARY DOES NOT GET ANYTHING FOR HIS SERVICES NOW AND I MOVE THAT HIS SALARY BE DOUBLED
INITIATION NIGHT MUST BE POSTPONED BECAUSE THE GOAT HAS THE FLU
RADIO MAKES IT POSSIBLE FOR HUSBANDS TO STAY HOME ON LODGE NIGHT AND STILL ATTEND THE MEETINGS.
Goldberg

A LODGE MEETING OF THE FUTURE.

—Goldberg in the New York *Evening Mail.*

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moves in the alternating current wave and has never felt the need of an ether as the hypothetical carrier of the electric wave. When Maxwell and Hertz proved the identity of the electromagnetic wave and the light wave, the natural conclusion was that the ether is unnecessary also in optics. But curiously enough, we then began to talk about electric waves in the ether and about ether telegraphy. In other words, we dragged the conception of the ether into electrical engineering, where it never had been found necessary before.

"But, if the conception of the ether is unnecessary what are we to think of as the mechanism of the light wave and the electromagnetic wave?

"Suppose we have a magnet. We say that this magnet surrounds itself by a magnetic field. Faraday has given us a picture representative of the lines of magnetic force. Suppose we bring a piece of iron near this magnet. The iron is attracted or moved. A force is exerted on it. We say that the space surrounding the magnet is a magnetic field. A field, or field of force, we define as 'a condition in space, exerting a force on a body susceptible to this field.' Thus a piece of iron being magnetizable—that is, susceptible to a magnetic field—will be acted upon. A field is completely defined and characterized at any point by its intensity and its direction.

AND I VENTURE TO SAY, MR. SPEAKER
I-AH- THAT IS -AH- (& SO ON)
WHAT DID GLADSTONE SAY IN 66 ?
NOTES
HOW LOVELY!
NOTES ABOUT THE FLOOD
MORE NOTES ABOUT IT
Fawkes Holland

A WIRELESS JOY!

The Wireless prospect now in sight
To such dimensions reaches
That soon we'll have the wild delight
Of hearing M.P.'s speeches!

—*Reynolds's Newspaper* (London).

"To produce a field of force requires energy, and this energy is stored in the space we call the field. Thus we can go further and define the field as 'a condition of energy storage in space, exerting a force on a body susceptible to this energy.' The space surrounding a magnet is a magnetic field.

"Now suppose that, instead of our permanent magnet with its magnetic field of force, we have a bundle of soft iron wires, surrounded by a coil of insulated copper wire, and that we send a constant direct current through this coil. We then have an electromagnet, and the space surrounding the magnet is a magnetic field. If now we increase the electric current, the magnetic field increases; if we decrease the current, the field decreases; if we reverse the current, the field reverses. If we send an alternating current through the coil the magnetic field alternates, that is, the field becomes a periodic phenomenon or a wave, an alternating magnetic field wave.

"Similarly, by connecting an insulated conductor to a source of voltage we produce around it an electrostatic or dielectric field; a constant field, if the voltage is constant, an alternating dielectric field, (that is, a periodic or wave phenomenon), if we use an alternating voltage.

"Magnetic and electrostatic fields are usually combined, since where there is a current producing a magnetic field there is also a voltage producing an electrostatic field. Thus the space surrounding a wire that carries an electric current is an electromagnetic field, that is, a combination of a magnetic field and an electrostatic field.

"The conception of the field of force, or as we should say more correctly the field of energy, thus takes the place of the conception of the ether. The beam of light, the wireless wave, any electromagnetic wave is a periodic alternation of the electromagnetic energy field in space. Differences between light and other waves are merely those due to differences of frequency.

"Our lack of familiarity with the conception of an energy field in space, and our familiarity with the conception of matter as the carrier of energy, may lead to the question: What is the carrier of the energy of the field of space? Would not the ether be needed as a carrier of the field energy, just as on the older theory it was needed as a carrier of the hypothetical wave motion of matter?

"These questions are due to a mental error. Familiarity reverses the relation between primary and secondary conceptions.

"All that we know of the world is derived from our senses. *They are the only real facts; everything else is conclusioned from them.* All sense perceptions are due to energy; they are exclusively energy effects. In other words, energy is the only real existing entity. It is the primary conception, a conception which exists for us only because our senses respond to it. All other conceptions are secondary conclusions, derived from the energy perceptions of our senses. Thus space and time and motion and matter are secondary conceptions with which our mind clothes the events of nature.

"Obviously, then, by carrying the explanation of light and electromagnetic waves back to the energy field—to energy storage in space—to the electromagnetic field, we have carried it back as far as possible. We have carried it back to the fundamental conceptions of the human mind; the perceptions of the senses."

WHEN RADIO RECEIVERS ARE INVOLUNTARY TRANSMITTERS

AMONG THE BEST KNOWN of American amateurs is Mr. John F. Grinan, who has the distinction of being the first amateur to transmit a message directly across the continent, and also the first to signal across the Atlantic; having earlier instituted the first relay across the continent—as long ago as March, 1917.

On the same night on which Mr. Grinan sent his historic message across the Atlantic, to be received by Mr. Paul Godley there in Scotland, he communicated also directly with Catalina Island, off the coast of California at a greater distance in the opposite direction. It should be added that in the construction of the station that performed this spectacular feat, Mr. Grinan was associated with several other distinguished American amateurs, including Mr. Edwin H. Armstrong, inventor of the regenerative circuit.

It was doubtless a reference to the long-distance work, which involves the use of a regenerative circuit and usually the heterodyne or "beat" system of receiving that led Mr. Grinan, in an interview for the New York *Tribune*, to comment on a curious complication associated with this most sensitive method of radio receiving. We quote:

"Very few of the new radio fans realize that their regenerative receiving sets are miniature transmitters, and that under certain circumstances they send out an audible signal by 'heterodyning' upon the carrier wave of the broadcasting station. This sounds formidable, but what it means is this: The broadcasting station is sending out a wave length with a frequency of somewhere in the neighborhood of 830,000 cycles a second. The novice in tuning his apparatus sets it oscillating at 830,500 cycles a second. Therefore, 500 times every second these two waves clash with each other and so produce an audible note. This will be recorded on practically every other receiver near him, and that is one of the causes of some of the interference, especially where there are two or three aerials on the same roof, as in the case of some apartment houses.

"Now, what is needed to overcome this is some sort of radio valve—if you like to call it that—which will permit the received waves to pass down the aerial and be recorded in the telephone receivers, but which will at the same time prevent the oscillations from the receiving set itself being radiated from the aerial.

"There is a great chance here for the amateur or novice experimenter to come forward and solve what may in the near future prove to be a very grave problem. There isn't the slightest doubt that it can be done, and a piece of apparatus for that purpose will undoubtedly soon be evolved."

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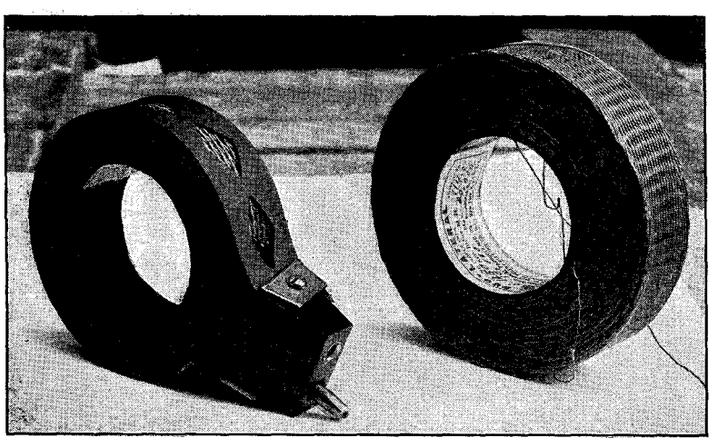
THE HONEYCOMB COIL

THE LOOSE-COUPLER fully described in a recent issue of this department may be regarded as the type form of variable inductance for a radio-receiving apparatus with double circuit. The essential principle involved is that one coil of wire, called the primary, is attached to the antenna and ground; and that another coil, called the secondary, is attached to detector and telephones in the secondary circuit. There is no wired connection between the two coils, the influence exerted being electromagnetic—that is to say, inductive. Modified forms of loose-coupler are the vario-coupler, the honeycomb coil, and the spider-web coil.

The honeycomb coil is gaining popularity, because of the convenient mounting that makes it possible to change the individual coils and thus alter the wave-length reception. The ease of tuning by separating the coils more or less laterally is also an important item. Another point is the easy adjustment of a third coil to act as "tickler" in the regenerative circuit. It should be understood, however, that the tickler coil is available only for sets having an electron-tube detector, so-called regeneration involving a third circuit, the plate circuit, in connection with the "B" battery, which of course does not exist in the crystal-detector set as ordinarily used.

That this point is not always understood is evidenced, says the editor of the radio department of the New York *Tribune*, by letters in which information is sought as to how to adjust the honeycomb coil mounting with three coils, in connection with crystal detector and variable condensers, with the further request for information as how to put everything together. Here is the answer:

"You will not be able to use three coils with a crystal detector. Two will be the limit, one for the primary and one for the secondary. You will have to join your aerial to one end of the primary coil, then attach a .0015 mfd variable condenser to the other end of the primary and a ground connection on the other terminal of the condenser. You will have to put a .001 mfd variable condenser across the ends of the secondary coil. Then from one end of the secondary coil join one side of your crystal detector; the other side of the detector should be joined to one of the telephone terminals and the remaining telephone terminal should be joined up to the other end of the secondary coil. Your set will then be ready to operate."

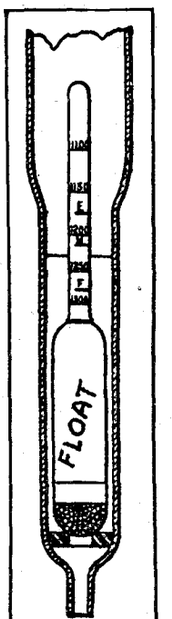


THE HONEYCOMB COIL.

THE GOSPEL BY WIRELESS—"The Westinghouse Company," says the New York *Tribune*, "is to send out the Bible by radio from its broadcasting station in Newark, the American Bible Society announced last night. Daily extracts will be sent out beginning Sunday." Mr. Frank H. Mann, Secretary of the Society, is quoted as saying that this is only one of many instances of renewed interest in the Bible. The American Bible Society distributes annually about 5,000,000 copies in 150 languages and dialects. But radio offers yet another medium.

CARE OF THE STORAGE BATTERY

THE PET AVERSION of the radio amateur is the storage battery. It is a nuisance that, we may confidently hope, will presently be eliminated. Readers of this Department are aware that experimenters, including the authorities of the Bureau of Standards, have succeeded in operating receiving sets satisfactorily by using current from the ordinary electric light socket in place of that from the storage battery. But comparatively few amateurs are as yet equipped to make this substitution, and for the moment the storage battery is very much in evidence. Useful hints as to the care of the obnoxious, but for the novice indispensable, apparatus are given in the New York *Evening Post* by Mr. John V. L. Hogan, as follows:



HYDROMETER.

"Many users of storage batteries in radio receivers are first warned that the cells are almost discharged by their inability to light the detector and amplifier tube filaments to normal brilliancy.

"It is not a good plan to allow storage batteries to run down to the point where they are incapable of lighting the vacuum tubes properly. Batteries should be recharged as soon as they have fallen off to about one-half of the full charge.

"The condition of the storage batteries may easily be determined by using a hydrometer. This instrument is simply a combined syringe and float which may be purchased at any automobile supply store, and which indicates directly the specific gravity of the solution in the storage cells.

"By testing each cell with a hydrometer at regular intervals, say once a week, it is easy to keep informed as to its state of exhaustion. When the cells are fully charged the hydrometer will show a reading of about 1,280. When they are half-way exhausted the reading will be about 1,215. If the specific gravity falls to a point indicated by 1,150 on the hydrometer scale, the battery is practically exhausted.

"It is best to arrange to recharge the storage cells as soon as the hydrometer reading falls below 1,200."

RUNNING FOR CONGRESS BY BOOSTING RADIO—An editorial in the Charleston *Mail* tells of a novel political campaign being conducted by R. B. Howell, Republican national committeeman from Nebraska, who is a candidate for Congress. The novelty consists, we are told, in the fact that Mr. Howell's addresses contain nothing about politics and nothing about the speaker himself. The topic is radio.

"He talks about the use of the radio on the farm and in the isolated home, and the farmers, their wives and their sons and their daughters are flocking to hear him. He interests his audience, and they do not stop to ask if he is progressive or reactionary, or what not. They know he is a live man who is up-to-date, because he talks about the most up-to-date thing in the world to-day. Then, charmed with the new message, so different from anything which they have heard before, with their imaginations given free play, his auditors go home and there is no end to what they may picture to themselves, as to what good will result from having in the Senate of the United States one who is so competent, and one who, they think no doubt, will in some way use his power to help them in every way. One so smart as a man of this kind must surely be an able man."

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THE BEWILDERING ART OF CHILDREN

CHILDREN CAN PUT IT all over the modernist when it comes to painting. There is much in our modern art that is naive without being sincere. Perhaps this is all the difference between art that abandons technique and art that hasn't had time to acquire it. Collections of children's art have been shown in this country and in Europe, and the resultant impression is that the children at least convince one of their sincerity. The Boston Art Club not long since held an exhibition of "imaginative drawings that a child makes for his own pleasure," the show being the result of a desire to find out "if we have any imagination as a people." It is said by Margaret F. Browne in the Boston *Transcript* that the response in number was overwhelming. Two or three thousand were submitted, from which number six hundred were displayed on the walls. So successful was the show with its visitors that we are assured there was "no chance for a gallery headache." For—

Photographs by courtesy of the Boston "Transcript."

BY AN ARTIST AGED ELEVEN.

Gertrude Spellman, of Cambridge, thus expresses the joys of "Coasting."

"The spontaneity, freshness and humor of the drawings; the genuine enthusiasm with which they are made, the endless variety of subjects, the freedom from sophistication and fettering consciousness of rules of technique, all these and the indescribably refreshing naïveté of childhood which breathes from each drawing makes them a never-ending delight.

"From the artistic point of view they are often interesting, and it is with continually renewed pleasure that really charming arrangements of color and design are discovered. Some of them are like Japanese prints and make lovely decorative spots of color, an effect which is often increased by the child's lack of the knowledge of the rules of perspective or the representation of the third dimension.

"In subjects they are full of interest, and all the absorption of childhood in its school, its games, its love of outdoor things, of animals, flowers and birds, in its characters of history and fiction has found expression in these drawings. It is like seeing into the minds of just so many happy, healthy children and enjoying the originality, the enthusiasms, the humor and the unexpected points of view which make the charm of a child."

Children came in large numbers and were among the keenest critics, particularly when they discovered the work of some whom they personally knew. Among the rejections necessary for want of space it is said that another exhibition equally good could have been hung. We read here some comments on individuals:

"For instance, John Luongo of Winchester, aged six, has a most successful drawing of 'A Rabbit Running Fast.' This may be a youthful application of the principles of the moving pictures, or possibly John is an unconscious reincarnation of Professor Muybridge with his ideas, precursor to the 'movie,' of photographing animals in different stages of motion. For John's rabbit is not one, but a whole stream of bunnies running down one side of a gorge all yellow and up the other all brown, and what is much to the point they really not only give the illusion of motion but even suggest the quicker action as the rabbit goes down the steep slope, and slower as he climbs the other side.

"This ability to suggest motion in their work is quite noticeable in the drawings. The children coasting in Gertrude Spellman's picture (she lives in Cambridge and is eleven years old) are certainly whizzing down hill, and even more strikingly so are the coasters in the picture of eleven-year-old Fred Goldhagen of Roxbury. David Gruber's 'Last Lap' is especially good in action, with its three runners as they cross the goal, all exhausted and yet all three showing different and expressive action. This same boy, he is thirteen years old, has a picture of 'Aaron and Moses before Pharaoh.' In color it is really lovely and the costumes and details of design show careful study and drawing.

"Old favorites in the fairy-stories are popular themes, and we see Cinderella at the ball with the Prince entering the ballroom door, before which is a mat with 'Welcome All' on it, while the proud sisters and Cinderella's mother stare rudely at her, wondering, as is explained in the title, who the beautiful stranger is. This picture is by Ruth Arrall, aged twelve. Little Red Riding-Hood walks with the wolf down a vista of quite spooky trees, making a most effective red note among the surrounding blue-greens in one drawing, and fairies float over flowers in various interpretations of fairyland.

"One fairy drawing quite remarkable in its imaginative and decorative feeling and refinement of detail is by Janice Thompson, aged fourteen, and called 'Preparing the Honeymoon for Lady Moon.' In others Paul Revere waits for the signal and the Pilgrims go to church, Indians attack white men, knights 'assault' a castle, good little boys and girls work at their desks in school, children picnic outdoors with all kinds of good things to eat, or play on beaches, and circuses with all their fascinations are most effectively drawn—in fact, there is not an activity or interest of childhood which has not found its enthusiastic interpreter."

A similar exhibition of work by Vienna school children has been touring England, and an appreciation appears in the Manchester *Guardian*. In this case the drawings are not entirely the spontaneous productions of children, done without the interference of a teacher. So far as the teacher took a hand, tho, it was to discover the means by which "the pupils could

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express themselves." An "Austrian Art Critic" writes of him as one who can "release the forces locked up in a child's soul":

"I call him teacher, but in his connection it is a paradoxical title. He is at any rate utterly unlike the teachers of the old school, who unquestioningly hand on to their pupils their stock-in-trade of knowledge. He wields no scepter of authority, and makes no pretense of knowing better than his children; on the contrary, he shows the most astonishing humility, and acts as tho he could do nothing himself and would like to learn from his pupils.

"His name is well known in England now, tho it is a name that looks so queer and foreign that the people who visit the exhibition are shy of mentioning it and try to get round it some other way—Professor Cizek (pronounced Chishek). Professor Cizek is certainly something of a magician—at any rate, like a water-finder, he can discover springs of knowledge in a child's heart; and every one is astonished at the mysteries which are revealed—mysteries into which, we used to think, only experience could initiate the soul.

"The child, thrown upon his own resources, freed from all the cramping formulas of education, separating inherited from acquired culture, distinguishing between what is alien and what is his own, becomes master of the spiritual and material worlds. Driven by an overpowering desire to express, and unhindered by reason or by correction, he presents his world, rich or poor, gay or drab, tender or harsh, delicate or strong, just as he feels it to be.

"The pencil, the brush, and the chisel have worked in this manner in every healthy epoch, guided by hands which were, by an overwhelming force, compelled to fashion the almighty 'thing,' because of its line, because of its color, because of its beauty. Sometimes it is rich as happiness itself, sometimes pale like terror-bringing death, and then again as simple and foolish as the laughter of dolls or as drearily monotonous as the working day.

"Perhaps we are coming back again to 'first things,' to chaos, which, creating out of itself, purifies and cleanses. Many signs point to this, and encourage us to hope that we shall again become as little children, and no longer be like Shakespeare's old folks, feigning 'as they were dead, Unwieldy, slow, heavy, and pale as lead.'"

One of Professor Cizek's early pupils has also turned teacher, and her methods are here described:

"Under the guidance of Frau Zweybruck talents which have long been hidden or repressed grow and develop rapidly, and that without tiresome corrections and with little talk and exposition. She gives them a task and gives them their materials, and then she leaves it to the little artists themselves to find their way as best they can and will. If the 'malice of matter' ('Tucke des Objekts') drive them to despair, she is near at hand to encourage and befriend, and to spur them on to invent and to discover, so that each child, like Columbus, finds his own New World. In this way mannerisms and styles borrowed from other people are avoided, and the children's work is kept fresh and vigorous. In order to foster this freshness and vigor Frau Zweybruck has invented a clever system of five-minute dictations. She sets the class some theme, such as a child throwing a snowball or an old man walking along bent down under the weight of a rucksack, and the children have to draw what she describes while she is describing it. This necessitates swift conception, concentration, power to space, and mastery of the language of form, of expression and movement—the foundation elements of all artistic cunning. . . .

"Everything that amazed and shocked us when we first saw these children's works seems natural and possible and right. Amazed and shocked I say advisedly, because it was hard to have our pleasant old-fashioned conception of what children are, and of what they can do, suddenly shattered, and because it was uncomfortable to find them possest of powers which we had till now considered the monopoly of the grown-up.

"It would be a mistake to imagine that these children who so early give evidence of artistic talent will take up art as a profession. That would be in many cases an accursed fate, and is by no means the intention of the people who have started these children's classes. Often, alas! a rich talent has to return to the ordinary world. But the foundation on which the sober days of later life are built remains, for in truth an unerring taste and sense of beauty acquired in early years is more than gold and rubies, and a great help in the barren affairs of common life."

"IF WINTER COMES" WITHOUT A FROST

THE SPRINGTIME of success was "not far behind" the publication of "If Winter Comes." British readers are asking why; a New York publisher is also asking why "Nêne," a novel by Ernest Pérochon, hasn't succeeded—at least with us. Here are two intensely human stories; and their careers are interesting to us because of their international character. Mr. Hutchinson's novel was published first in America and leapt into immediate success. In England it "began slowly," then the demand for it gathered momentum till it was "unprecedented," and "incredible numbers" are sold every week. So reports the bookseller on a railway news-stall, and the London *Times* is started off on a query as to why. The American publisher of "Nêne" reports that this French story after gaining the Goncourt prize reached a sale of 400,000 copies in France; here by the end of May it had not reached 2,000. It was generally well reviewed. Was it the title which failed to arrest attention? The puzzle over failure seems to be as unreadable as that over success—at least phenomenal success, and many pens have tried to solve the mystery involved in the English book. Mr. J. P. Collins, a well-known journalist, sets a high value on the American appraisal of English fiction, and incidentally contributes something to the eternal question of international appreciation:

ONE OF THE YOUNGEST OF THE GROUP.

Nine is the age of this Roxbury artist who might match some of her pretentious elders in "expressionism."

"One point, perhaps, is that the book appeared on the other [American] side first. The publisher sent me an advance copy of the American edition, and I ventured to foretell a great success for it, but nothing, of course, like what it has achieved. Nothing could account for that except the blind fact that it was something we needed without knowing it. I think, however, Mr. Hutchinson himself admits that he owes a great deal to his first American reviewers. Meredith used to say the same, and at the end of an account he once gave me of the fortunes of 'Feverel,' he said: 'I have always admired the Americans for this—that they are adventurous, wisely experimental. They stand for

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their fancy, as the man of the turf says, and it makes for bold opinion.'

"Those of us who have known Mr. Hutchinson for many years, as colleagues in journalism and in frequent contact, recognize by a great many touches the drift of old conversations, especially about outworn conventions and sham respectabilities."

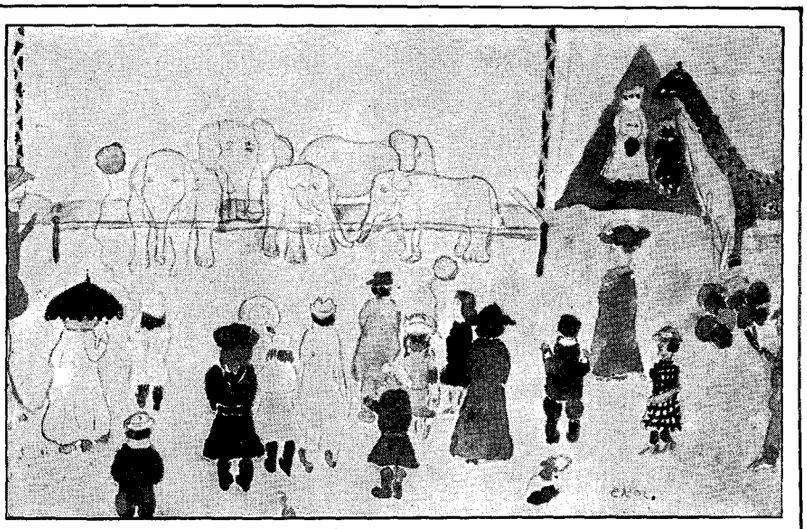
Mr. Collins points out a feature of the book that is good for our young tyros to ponder: "The fact that *Mark* becomes a hero by what he does and not by what he says or is described to be." The inquiry, which has run to some lengths, was started by one who simply signed himself a "critic"; and he deals in considerable wonderment, for, as he says, "the novels that achieve huge success are, in the ordinary course, either luscious or thrilling, either sentimental or sensational." But—

"Mr. Hutchinson's novel is neither; and one notes that no two people seem to like it, or dislike it, for the same reasons. . . .

"I am not now reviewing the book, still less awarding marks or assigning it a place in an exam. of modern fiction, but merely suggesting reasons for its popularity. And first I should put its patent honesty. Mr. Hutchinson means what he says, and means it urgently; he feels warmly with *Mark Sabre* and against his enemies, and he puts conviction into every one of *Sabre's* thoughts and emotions. This is not a quality, I am told, about which 'the average novel-reader' usually cares; but, perhaps, the average novel-reader is not what he was, and certainly Mr. Hutchinson makes his conviction all the more persuasive because of his scrupulous care to say, through *Sabre* himself, all that can be said for the other side. So he makes his readers feel that these are real things which do matter, personally, to each of them.

"And what things are they that matter? Nothing less than the state of things in general at the present moment. Beginning before the war, taking us through the wartime (not shirking the war out-and-out, as many novelists now do) to the period after the war, this novel sets out that all our values, religious, political, social, moral, need revising—need testing anew by reality. And this the book has very adroitly contrived to do without shocking or frightening any one by going too far. It does not flout religion, patriotism, convention in their present state; it upholds them stoutly, and then points out that, good as they are, they need overhauling in this new world. It catches exactly the awakening spirit in the average person at the present moment, and reveals it to itself with warmth and justice.

"But 'If Winter Comes' is not a tract; it is a novel with a good, moving story, and full of recognizable human beings. As to *Sabre* himself, his indubitable dearness, his oddness, and his floods of thought and talk make their appeal just at the moment when the 'strong, silent man' had become a bore and his exact contrary was needed. It is often said (tho the statement is hard to reconcile with the popularity of Dickens and of Stevenson) that a novel is made or marred by its women; and the women are not the strong point in 'If Winter Comes.' I take my courage in both hands and declare that *Mabel* is much more than what some have called her—a mere bundle of meanness. Like the *Mabel* of 'Ann Veronica,' she is at least a good sketch of a sadly common sort of real woman—the result of just that old rigidity in values which *Sabre* wanted to break up. And if *Nona* and *Effie* are sketches too, they are very attractive figures exactly placed in the design. But *Sabre* is the point—*Sabre*, who has much of the woman in him, a queer, dear fellow, who is also a symbol of the state of mind of the average intelligent woman, as well as of the average intelligent man, of to-day. So, when *Sabre* is ill-treated by his rascally, pious partners, snubbed and deserted by his detestable wife, mobbed in the streets, and tortured by the law, ten thousand readers of both sexes suffer with him."



THE CIRCUS IN EYES OF ELEVEN YEARS.

Eleanor Noble of Cambridge sends a gayly colored picture to the children's art exhibit.

INTERPRETING EUROPE'S NIGHTMARE

ANOTHER "DARK AGES" may be preparing to descend upon Europe. So Thomas Hardy has lately been quoted as saying, but he does not develop the thought. A German writer, however, has said a similar thing with considerable detail. He looks forward to a "European downfall" and finds the character of this change prefigured in Dostoevsky's novel, "The Brothers Karamazov." If this turns out according to prediction, European and especially German youth, he declares, will discard the leadership both of Goethe and Nietzsche and turn to the Russian. These speculations of Herman Hesse are presented in *The Dial* (June) in a translation made by Stephen Hudson. He sets forth the ideal of *Karamazov* as "primeval, Asiatic, and occult," and this he affirms is "already beginning to consume the European soul." His meaning of "downfall" is only such in the sense that it is "a turning back to Asia, to the source," and will necessarily lead, "like every death on earth, to a new birth." This Asiatic ideal is described as consisting in "the rejection of every strongly-held ethic and moral in favor of a comprehensive *laissez-faire*," and Dostoevsky is shown to have exemplified the principle in different aspects in each of the brothers *Karamazov*. Readers may turn to the novel for its realization in these figures, but interest especially attaches to the way it will work out in Europe:

"It seems, then, that the 'New Ideal' by which the roots of the European spirit is being sapped, is an entirely amoral concept, a faculty to feel the Godlike, the significant, the fatalistic, in the wickedest and in the ugliest, and even to accord them veneration and worship. No less than that. The ironical exaggeration with which the Magistrate in his speech seeks to hold these *Karamazovs* up to the scorn of the citizens, is not in reality an exaggeration. It is indeed a tame indictment. For in this speech the 'Russian man' is exhibited from the conservative-bourgeois point of view. He had been till then a cock-shy. Dangerous, emotional, irresponsible, yet conscience-haunted; soft, dreamy, cruel, yet fundamentally childish. As such one still likes to regard the 'Russian man' to-day, altho, I believe, he has for a long time been on the road to becoming the European man. And this is the Downfall of Europe.

"Let us look at this 'Russian man' a moment. He is far older than Dostoevsky, but Dostoevsky has finally shown him to the world in all his fearful significance. The 'Russian man' is *Karamazov*, he is *Fyodor Pavlovitch*, he is *Dmitri*, he is *Ivan*, he is *Alyosha*. These four, different as they may appear, belong inseparably together. Together they are *Karamazov*, together they are the 'Russian man,' together they are the approaching, the proximate man of the European crisis.

"Next notice something very remarkable. *Ivan* in the course of the story turns from a civilized man into a *Karamazov*, from a European into a Russian, out of a definitely-formed historical type into the unformed raw material of Destiny.

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"There is a fairy-like dream-reality about the way in which Ivan slides out of his original psychology—out of his understanding, coolness, knowledge. There is mystical truth in this sliding of the apparently solid brother into the hysterical, into the Russian, into the Karamazov-like. It is just he, the doubter, who at the end holds speech with the devil! We will come to that later on.

"So the 'Russian man' is drawn neither as the hysterical, the drunkard, the felon, the poet, the saint, but as one with them all, as possessing all these characteristics simultaneously. The 'Russian man,' *Karamazov*, is assassin and judge, ruffian and tenderest soul, the completest egotist and the most self-sacrificing hero. We shall not get a grasp of him from a European, from a hard and fast moral, ethical, dogmatic standpoint. In this man the outward and the inward, Good and Evil, God and Satan are united."

The "Russian Man" has long existed far outside Russia, we are told. He rules half Europe; and "part of the dreaded explosion has indeed in these last years been audibly evident." The Kaiser had a foreboding of the coming danger in his "vague fear of the Eastern hordes, which, through Japanese ambitions, might be enrolled against Europe." He also sensed it when he said, "That nation will win the war which has the strongest nerves," saying something that he thought flattering to the Germans. But his one-time subject interprets it differently:

A HINT FROM THE JAPANESE.

Lloyd Kilcup (age fourteen) of Providence, represents vultures in flight with an uncanny feeling for composition.

"Very likely he himself had excellent nerves; his hunting and troop-display comrades also. He knew, too, the old weary story of effete and degenerate France and of virtuous, prolific Germany, and believed it. But for those with knowledge, still more for those with the intuition to sense to-morrow and the day after, that pronouncement was terrible. For they knew that the Germans had in no way better nerves than the French, English, and Americans, at best better than the Russians. For to have bad nerves is the colloquial term for hysteria and neurasthenia, for moral insanity and for all those evils which one may regard in different ways, but which collectively signify the *Karamazov*. With the exception of Austria, Germany stood infinitely more willingly and weakly open to the *Karamazovs*, to Dostoevsky, to Asia, than any other European people.

"Thus the Kaiser, too, has twice uttered a forewarning, has indeed foretold the Downfall of Europe."

Those who cling definitely to the past, "who venerate time-honored cultural forms," must seek to delay this Downfall, and will mourn it when the old order passes. But while the "Downfall" is the End for some, it is the Beginning for others. Of them we read:

"These new people differ fundamentally from the earlier ones, the orderly, law-abiding, decent folk, in one vital respect, namely, that they live inwardly just as much as outwardly, that they are constantly concerned with their own souls. The *Karamazovs* are prepared to commit any crime, but they commit them only exceptionally because, as a rule, it suffices for them to have thought of crime or to have dreamt of it, to have made their soul a confidant of its possibility. Here lies their secret. Let us seek a formula for it.

"Every formation of humanity, every culture, every civilization, every order, is based upon an endowment of something over and above that which is allowed and that which is forbidden. Man, halfway between animal and a higher consciousness, has always a great deal within him to repress, to hide, to deny, in order to be a decent human being and to be socially possible. Man is full of animal, full of primeval being, full of the tremendous, scarcely tamed instincts of a beastly, cruel selfishness. All these dangerous instincts are there, always. But culture, superconsciousness, civilization, have covered them over. Man does not show them, he has learnt from childhood to hide these instincts and to deny them. But every one of these instincts must come sooner or later to the surface. Each instinct goes on living, not one is killed, not one is permanently and forever changed and ennobled. And each of these instincts is in itself good, is not worse than another. But for every period and culture there is a particular instinct which it regards with special aversion or horror. Now when these instincts are again aroused, in the form of unextinguished and merely superficially, tho carefully, restrained nature-forces, when these beasts again begin roaring like slaves whose spirit, long crusht by flogging and repression, is rekindled by insurgence, then the *Karamazovs* are upon us. When a culture, one of these attempts to domesticate man, gets tired and begins to decay, then men become in greater measure remarkable. They become hysterical, develop strange lusts, become like young people in puberty or like women in childbirth. Longings for which man has no name, arise in the soul; longings which the old culture and morality must hold for wrong. But they announce themselves with so innocent a voice, that Good and Evil become interchangeable and every law reels.

"Such people are the *Brothers Karamazov*. Every law easily appears to them as a convention, every morality as philistine; they lightly adopt every license, every caprice. With ever so great a gladness they listen to the many voices in their own hearts.

"But these souls need not inevitably reap crime and turbulence from Chaos. As a new direction is given to the interrupted primeval current, so the seed is sown of a new order, of a new morality."

And do these developments in the souls of imagined characters of fiction really signify the Downfall of Europe, asks this German, who provides himself with the answer:

"Certainly. They signify it as surely as the mind's eye perceives life and eternity in the grass-blade of spring, and death, and its inevitability in every falling leaf of autumn. It is possible that the whole Downfall of Europe will play itself out 'only' inwardly, 'only' in the souls of a generation, 'only' in changing the meaning of wornout symbols, in the disvaluation of spiritual values. Thus, the ancient world, that first brilliant coining of European culture, did not go down under Nero. Its destruction was not due to Spartacus nor to the Germanic tribes. But 'only' to a thought out of Asia, that simple, subtle thought that had been there very long, but which took the form the teacher Christ gave to it."

EDUCATION FOR THE FARMER—Farming is no longer a matter of pioneering, but of scientific training. Dean Coffee of the University of Minnesota Agricultural College imprest this new truth recently upon the members of the Hennepin County rural school boards, and backed it up by statistics gathered from a thousand Iowa farmers. The Minneapolis *Journal* presents his statistics:

"Where a few years ago agriculture was largely an affair of pioneering, of clearing the land and taming the wilderness, it is now a matter of crop rotation, soil conservation and extended marketing.

"Men of high-school education on these farms earned about five hundred dollars yearly; those with some college training made about six hundred dollars annually; but those with a complete college training had an average yearly income of more than three thousand dollars.

"Only thirty-one persons out of five millions with no schooling attain distinction in their work; with elementary schooling eight hundred and eight out of three million achieve some distinction; with a high-school education twelve hundred out of two million rise above the average in accomplishment; with a college education more than five thousand out of a million render notable service.

"But in another way the figures mean that the college graduate has ten times the chance of making good that the high-school graduate has, and twenty-two times better chances than has he who takes only the elementary courses."

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

CHINESE STUDENTS TO FIGHT CHRISTIANITY

A SCATHING INDICTMENT against Christianity as a militaristic and capitalistic creed exploited for human enslavement is being widely acclaimed in China and marked with great perturbation by missionaries and native Christian leaders. This outcry is no warw-hoop of half-baked heathen against Christianity on the ground that it is a foreign devil's doctrine, we are informed, but is a declaration of war "clothed with the pomp and panoply of scholarship of the ultra-modern and radical-international type." Smacking of Bolshevism in its character, it is strongly suspected by some to have been fomented by Lenin, Trotzky and Company as a flank movement in their war on capitalism. Others believe it to be the crystallization of sentiments that have long been standing in China's political test-tube. Whatever its origin, the movement —generally anti-religious, but specifically anti-Christian—is said to be receiving the support of the young intellectuals who are passing through the Voltaire age, and, like the French philosopher, holding up the mirror to Christianity to show the Western faith its own shortcomings. Some of these critics declare Christianity to be a decadent religion which has forgotten the precepts of its founder, and is helpless before the evils which are characterizing modern times. The first pronouncement against Christianity was issued by the Non-Christian Student Federation of Peking University, and bore upon it the name of the Chancellor, Tsai Yuan-Pei, who has been the head of the university since 1917. It was sent to all the important student bodies in China. Declaring that the teachings of religion are "absolutely valueless, while its evils are incalculable," and that its influence is growing because it has an organization, the statement goes on:

"Of all religions Christianity is, we feel, the most detestable. One sin which Christianity is guilty of and which particularly makes our hair rise on an end is its collusion with militarism and capitalism. The influence of Christianity is growing stronger day by day, and when this force becomes more triumphant the methods of capitalism will be more drastic. Christianity is the public enemy of mankind just as imperialism and capitalism are, since they have one thing in common—to exploit weak countries.

"Realizing that China has long been an object of exploitation of the capitalistic and imperialistic countries of the world, Christianity is utilizing the opportunity to extend its influence. It is the intelligence officer of the capitalists and the hireling of the imperialistic countries. . . . If no effort is made to exterminate this evil, it is impossible to foretell its dangers in the future. We who have had a deep hatred of Christianity for a long time are unanimous in our opposition and have just organized a non-Christian student federation to cooperate with you in the extermination of this evil fiend until China gets rid of it."

These sentiments are not monopolized by the young men, writes Adachi Kinnosuke in the New York *Tribune*. The young women of the Non-Christian Student Federation of the Peking Teachers' College for Women have also issued a "declaration,"

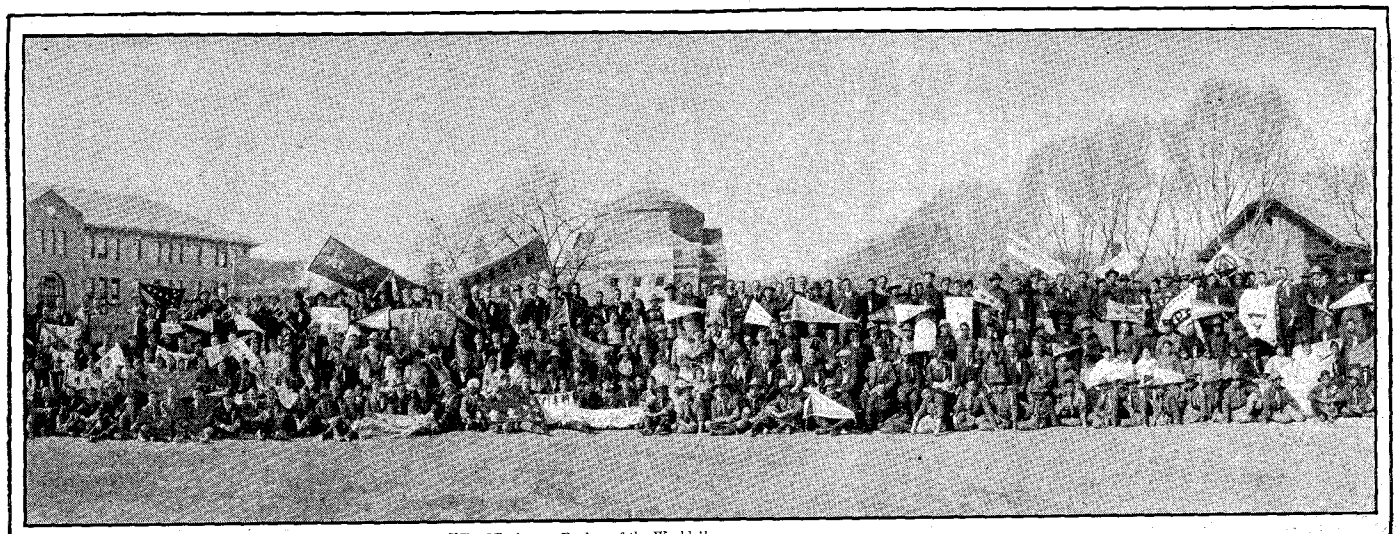

Photo by Camera Craft Company, Peking, China. By courtesy of "The Missionary Review of the World."

CHRISTIANITY IS NOT "DETESTABLE" TO ALL CHINESE STUDENTS, JUDGING BY THEIR

starting with: "Religion destroys true reason, obstructs progress and disgraces human history. It has worked indefatigably against the growth of women's rights. In this respect Christianity is most detestable." The writer tells us that the Hiang Middle School (Hunan Province) non-Christian federationists harp on a similar string: "The Christian religion impedes our progress, stultifies our intelligence, fetters our nature, disgraces our personality, pollutes our brains and suppresses our conscience," etc.

The present agitation is entirely different from the old-time anti-foreign mania of China, chronic down to the bloody days of the Boxer outbreak in 1900, writes Mr. Adachi. Some of the "New Men" out of the Peking University prominent in the present anti-Christian movement were prominent in the recent movement against the time-honored doctrines of their own Kofutze (Confucius). "The whole thing is sensational in the extreme. At the same time, it is not so sensational as it sounds in the ears of Christian America. It is nothing but a form of being born again for that ancient race. The intellectual and spiritual rebirth of a race takes on a queer form anywhere. It naturally takes on a more colorful expression in a country as old and as huge and mixed and hopeless as China."

However, some of the Chinese papers are decrying the anti-Christian campaign, and the *Chung Hua Sin Pao* (Peking) declares it to be "a gross mistake to attack the Christian religion." Not looking to Confucianism, it wonders "what religion would the anti-Christians offer to their countrymen for the uplift of the

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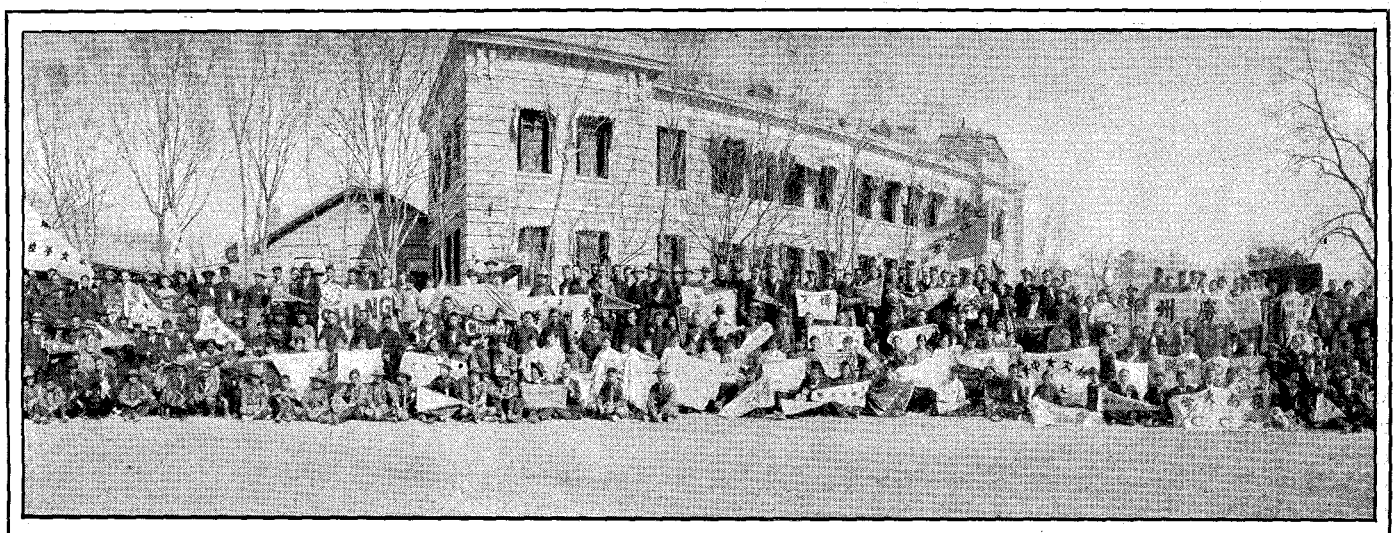
morale of society." Reminding Chinamen that freedom of religion is expressly provided for in the National Constitution, the *Shun Pao*, also of Peking, advises scientists and scholars to let Christianity alone and to work for the salvation of the people by "promulgating education and science." If their faith is right, it remarks, "they will make converts without taking the trouble of suppressing all other sects and religions before making any effort to uplift the morale of the public. Narrow-mindedness toward any particular sect will not help to improve the situation." A strong body of Chinese thought has candidly considered the Christian claims and rejected them, says a writer in the Peking *Daily News* who believes that "in so far as the present movement represents honest criticism, and to some extent it really does so, the missionary doubtless welcomes it; anything is better to his mind than the old indifference, whether born in ignorance or bred of a haughty and unwarranted superiority." And the missionaries note, too, the large native attendance at the recent World's Christian Student Conference held last May in Peking, the hotbed of the anti-religious propoganda.



LARGE ATTENDANCE AT THE WORLD'S CHRISTIAN STUDENT CONFERENCE AT PEKING.

TAGORE'S ADVICE TO MISSIONARIES

LIVE CHRIST, as well as preach him, Sir Rabindranath Tagore advises missionaries who have India as their objective. In a letter to an English missionary India's famous poet and philosopher appeals against any assumption of superiority on the missionary's part and urges that he make himself one with the natives in habits and love. The letter will be of interest to missionaries everywhere. As quoted in *Zion's Herald* (Methodist), it runs:

"Dear Mr.——: I have read your letter with pleasure. I have only this to say: Do not be always trying to preach your doctrine, but give yourself in love. Your Western mind is too much obsessed with the idea of conquest. Your inveterate habit of proselytism is another form of it. Christ never preached Himself, or any dogma or doctrine. He preached the love of God.

"The object of a Christian should be to be like Christ—never to be like a coolie recruiter, trying to bring coolies to his master's tea garden. Preaching your doctrine is no sacrifice at all—it is indulging in a luxury far more dangerous than all luxuries of material living. It breeds an illusion in your mind that you are doing your duty—that you are wiser and better than your fellow beings. But the real preaching is in being perfect, which is through meekness and love and self-dedication.

"If you have in you pride of race, pride of sect, and pride of personal superiority strong, there is no use trying to do good to others. They will reject your gift; or even if they do accept it, they will not be morally benefited by it; instances of which can be seen in India every day. On the spiritual plane, you can not do good until you are good. You can not preach the Christianity of the Christian sect until you are like Christ, and then you do not preach 'Christianity,' but the love of God, as Christ did.

"You have repeatedly said that your standard of living is not likely to be different from that of the 'natives'—but one thing I ask you: will you be able to make yourself one with those whom you call 'natives'? Not merely in habits, but in love? For it is utterly degrading to accept any benefit but that which is offered in the spirit of love. God is love, and all that we receive at His hands blesses us. But when a man tries to usurp God's place, and assume the rôle of a giver of gifts, and does not come as a mere purveyor of God's love, then it is all vanity."

TEACHING THE TRUTH ABOUT THE BIBLE

SETTING UP STRAW MEN for the mere sake of knocking them down seems to be the method of certain college professors in dealing with Christianity, says *The Churchman* (Episcopal) in complaining that these professors are undermining the faith of young people without having familiarized themselves with the actual teaching of the Church at which they have been aiming ridicule and innuendo. The clergy themselves are held to be partly responsible for this damage to fledgling faith, and, asks *The Churchman:* "How many rectors have told their parishioners frankly from the pulpit what kind of book the Bible is, how it was fashioned, what has been the history of the progressive revelation of God?" If pastors had been frank and outspoken in this respect,

"Would there be as much perplexity, as many false deductions in the minds of people who are still trying to build their faith, erect ethical theories and rules of conduct upon isolated texts in the New Testament, when textual criticism may have proved that some of those passages are spurious or do not mean what they seem to say? We are familiar with the one striking objection to frankness in these matters in the pulpit. The fear of disturbing the faith of parishioners has sapped the courage of a good many rectors. They are afraid that the truth will be misunderstood. We must all respect that precious anxiety which every rector feels for the faith of those committed to his care. But sincerity need not be tactless. It can avoid being clever and disdainful. But pastors, we are confident, have leaned over backwards in their fear of hurting somebody's faith. The result of their anxiety has been that they have lost the intellectual respect of the young. Laymen are going outside the churches to learn what the clergy have tried to conceal, and these laymen think that the clergy are ignorant. They think of us as sheltered and innocent and are afraid to shock us even by asking us questions. They flatter themselves that what they think about the Bible is heretical, when those same opinions were taught a generation ago to their rector in his theological seminary."

So there should be a better informed Christian public opinion,

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and such public opinion "can be determined not by what is whispered in small Bible classes or on Monday afternoons in clerical clubs, but what is openly said in the pulpit." And *The Churchman* argues:

"It has proved far less dangerous for the clergy to teach the truth they know than to conceal it for fear of hurting somebody's faith. The faith of the Church is, after all, not so shaky and feeble a thing that it must avoid the light. Nor was the truth ever delivered into our hands as a deposit that must be fearfully hid away. It is amply able to take care of itself, provided we yield to it the loyalty of sincerity. When anxious rectors say that the truth might undermine the faith of their people, they are taking themselves too seriously and the truth not seriously enough. Never, in all the long centuries of its use, has the Bible stood upon firmer ground than it does to-day. Never has its great central message of salvation for a race misled by false gods and blinded by sin rung clearer and sweeter than it does to-day. God is not afraid, we are quite sure, lest we be sincere. What He fears is our indirection, and, perhaps, He fears most of all the zeal of ignorant men, unfitted to teach, who are shouting from the housetops a message undisturbed by facts."

THE VATICAN'S VICTORY IN RUSSIA

THE VATICAN has negotiated with the Bolsheviki more successfully than have the secular statesmen, for it is announced that Rome and the Soviet authorities have concluded an agreement which grants the Roman Catholic Church in Russia religious liberty and the right to say mass in public. This action, we are told, may be taken as the first step toward healing the 1,200-year-old breach between the Greek and Latin churches and the conversion of the Russians to the Roman faith. A large number of highly trained Polish priests are said to be available for the purpose, and the field has already been partly prepared by the present Pope, who, as Cardinal Ratti, won recognition for his establishment of a regular ecclesiastical régime in the great territories disorganized by war. Now the chaos into which Bolshevism has plunged the Russian Church presents an opportunity for which the Roman Catholic Church is said to have been waiting. It has sought almost continuously the recovery of the East by all forms of pacification, and occasionally by theological argument, says the Boston *Herald*. Both Pius IX and Leo XIII tried to reopen official relations with the Greeks, but, we are told, the encyclical of 1848 received no friendly reply, the Greek Patriarch refused to accept the invitation to assist at the Vatican Council in 1870, and the answer to Pope Leo's letter of 1894, asking recognition as the successor of St. Peter, was "both decisive and rude." Now, however, Pope Pius "looks to the people rather than the titular heads of the Eastern Church." And he has made careful study of the Russian rite, in Poland and elsewhere, with a view to finding just how the work of converting the Russians can best be effected, says the Baltimore *Sun*, which continues:

"The Catholic Church is to-day preaching a sane liberalism. In Italy, for example, it has assumed the leadership of an important liberal party, whose influence has been felt in the industrial disputes of that country. It has thus brought its ideas near to something that might be acceptable in revolutionary Russia.

"Apart from the goal at which the Vatican seems to be aiming in Russia, the effect of the rapprochement that is being attempted would be strongly felt throughout Europe. In France, for example, the clerical group has thus far been rated extremely reactionary, especially as to dealings with Russia. Catholic opinion there would thus be faced by a quandary. The action of the Vatican might conceivably bring about an important change in the direction of sanity.

"Be these things as they may, the conversion of Russia to Roman Catholicism would be one of the major international developments of our time. Its repercussion would be world-wide and would reverberate for long years to come. Indeed, it might not be too much to say that the vast increase in the influence of the Papacy bids fair to be ranked as one of the major results of the World War."

RIDICULING MARRIAGE TO DEATH

PROPER TRAINING FOR THE MARRIAGE ALTAR would tend largely to prevent the divorce evil, we are told, since "the real reason why there are so many unhappy marriages and violations of the marriage covenant is, in a great measure, because young people have rushed unguardedly into matrimony, without any real understanding of the sanctity and significance of it all." As *The Herald of Gospel Liberty* (Christian) puts the case further, young people "have never been taught a sublime appreciation of marriage, nor warned of the terrible consequences which are almost sure to follow a carelessly and hastily conceived union." Instead, they have heard marriage treated as a joke, as a subject for teasing, and are thus educated to think lightly and superficially, and even skeptically, of the whole question of marriage. Jokes in the funny papers, ridicule and fun-poking at marriage and divorce in vaudeville, teasing from childhood up, in both school and home, all tend to break down a sense of the "moral and sacred equations" involved,

"And in the past few years there has been added another most tremendous source of harm. Our modern fiction seems obsessed with the idea of hasty marriages. In both book and periodical literature, even in many of our finest and most highly respected magazines, the characters are all too frequently hurried to the marriage altar. It is no unusual thing for the merest chance acquaintances in these stories to be married after a few weeks of silly adventure—adventure in which many times a young lady by choice or accident spends two or three days and nights away out in some wild alone with some young fellow whom she has known only for a week or two! And all this sort of dangerous stuff is now being intensified and glorified in a new way by the movie picture. There is scarce a screen in this land that is not, every few days, showing some picture in which young people of only a few days' or weeks' acquaintance consummate a marriage. And of course in both the written form and on the screen a halo of romanticism is thrown around these hasty marriages, and the youthful observer is led to believe that they 'live happy ever after!'"

What is needed to offset all this miseducation, thinks the *Herald*, is "just plain, ordinary, common-sense teaching of boys and girls of school and high-school age of the beauty and sanctity of marriage, of the holy responsibilities of home-making, and of the ineffable privilege of fatherhood and motherhood." Parents must cultivate that close comradeship with their children which will lead to the most intimate and heart-revealing confidences about their "fellows" and "girls," and the subject of marriage. The process must continue in the secular school and the Sabbath school, wherein the teachings on this theme have been "pitifully meager and shamefully inadequate." Moreover,

"The Church has been equally negligent of this phase of the marriage theme. It has sternly denounced divorcing and our lax divorce laws and court practises; and some denominations have even prohibited the remarriage of divorced parties. And yet neither these denominations nor the Church as a whole have ever attacked the problem from the marriage altar end of it—the only practical, the only sensible, and the only workable place to attack it. Until the Church in its own institutions begins a systematic and thorough training of the minds and hearts of youth to a proper appreciation of marriage, and until our common schools and our Christian homes unite their forces with those of the Church to put the whole question of courtship and marriage upon an infinitely higher basis than it is in the common mind and the common conversation, literature, and parlance of the people, it will be useless to hope for any radical improvement in our divorce record. It certainly is silly, and it may well be questioned if it is not really inhuman, to permit any and every kind of silly young folks to marry without putting forth any sane and practical effort to make them understand the tremendous significance of that step, and then through radical and prohibitive divorce laws refuse them the privilege for a new chance when they have come to their senses in later life.

"Not until the Church makes a real constructive attempt to exalt and regulate marriage can it ever hope to abate the divorce evil."

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CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

THE Americanization School at Washington asked its pupils to write compositions on the lives of Lincoln and Washington, and a recent comer from Poland, "stumbling over our still alien speech," handed in these two. The *Atlantic Monthly* (June) in printing them comments that "to understanding hearts America need not fear to trust her heritage":

GEORGE WASHINGTON

By Sam Cohen

I see him, he is before my eyes,
The rider who is hurrying to free his beloved.
Over fields and rivers he is flying on his horse.
A sword in his hand but his face is soft.

Not great is the number of his knights,
But great is their spirit that binds them together tight.
He is flying forward, forward, he is the commander, the eagle,
And they, the knights after him, hearing his command, hearing his call.

Conquering the enemy left and right,
Blood is running from them but their faces are bright,
And he the commander, the eagle,
Doesn't care that a son of his father's family falls.

Falls dead, not to live here again.
It doesn't matter to him, only one thing is in his brain,
To tear the chain and the beloved set free,
And with the leader's mind who send him to agree.

He is flying forward, forward,
The commander, the eagle.
And they, the knights after him, hearing his command, hearing his call,
Are pushing the enemy and breaking the wall.

One minute and the Beloved is free.
O! How great is their happiness, I see!
What kind beauty, how she shines? Close your eyes,
Dark has come for her the sun in the skies.

Smiling is the commander, the eagle.
They, the knights, hearing her command, her call.
Take their commander on their hands
With her the beauty freedom to wed.

Look around, they are here!
You are breathing the air.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

By Sam Cohen

Who is the man
Who learned the wisdom from mother nature,
Learned to write without a pen
And whose words were more than sure?

Whose words were for the people's mind
Clear like the skies on summer days
And being so deep and bright
Like the flying birds that haven't any way.

Who is as strong as the lion
And kind as the angels
Whose life it was that goes on
In one of the fairest tales.

Whose name you can hear from east to the west
From north to the south.
In the time when in the youth
Awakes the thoughts.

And from home he goes away
His fortune to try
His father's lips tremble, when he says
See my son go on and be like Abraham Lincoln.

REMINISCENT as some of these expressions may be, the author went through the experience of Arctic sealing on the ship used by Scott and Shackleton, and wrote the lines on the spot. In our prosaic days we rather expect such enthusiasm to emanate from a comfortable chair by a "Sea coal" fire. The Boston *Post* prints it:

THE SEALERS OF NEWFOUNDLAND

By George Allan England

(*Written at the Ice-fields in the Spring of 1922 aboard the historic old* Terra Nova).

HO! We be the Sealers of Newfoundland!
We clear from a snowy shore,
Out into the gale with our steam and sail,
Where tempest and tumult roar.
We battle the floe as we northward go,
North, from a frozen strand!
Through lead, through bay, we battle our way.
We Sealers of Newfoundland!

Yea, we be the Sealers of Newfoundland!
We laugh at the blinding dark;
We mock the wind, as we fling behind
The wilderness hoar and stark.
We jest at death, at the icy breath
Of the Pole, by the north-lights spanned.
In a wild Death-dance we dice with Chance,
We Sealers of Newfoundland!

Sealers, ho Sealers of Newfoundland,
With engines begrimed and racked,
With groaning beams where the blue ice gleams,
We push through the growlers packed,
With rifle, with knife we press our strife.
What lubber shall understand
The war we fight in the ghostly light?
Aye, Sealers of Newfoundland!

The ice glows red where our skin-boots tread,
And crimson the gleaming floes.
From mast we "scun" till our race be run,
Where the Labrador current goes.
From ship we spring to the pans that swing;
By stalwarts our deck is manned.
O'er the blood-red road the sculps are towed
By the Sealers of Newfoundland!

Oh, some may sail with a southern gale;
Some may fare east or west.
The North is ours, where the white storm lowers,
Wild North that we love the best!
Oh North, we ken that ye make us men;
Your glory our eyes have scanned,
Hard men we be, of the Frozen Sea.
We Sealers of Newfoundland!

Bitterly bold through the stinging cold
We vanquish the naked North.
We make our kill with an iron will,
Where the great white cold stalks forth.
"Onward!" we cry, where the bare bergs lie,
Dauntless our course is planned.
With blood, with sweat, scant bread we get,
We Sealers of Newfoundland!

"Starb'rd!" and "Steady!" and "Port!" we steer:
Press on through the grinding pan!
We labor and muck for a fling at luck,
Each man of us, God! a man!
We cheer at the bawl of the white-coats all,
We labor with knife and hand,
With rope and gaff. At the North we laugh,
We Sealers of Newfoundland!

Where the old dog-hood and the old harps' brood
Lie out on the raftered pack,
We tally our prey. Then away and away,
Men, Ho for the homeward track!
Till the day dawns near when a welcome cheer
Shall greet us, as red we stand
On the decks that come to our island home,
We Sealers of Newfoundland!

THE romance of unfamiliar place names has been felt and exprest by many poets. Here is a lyric that dedicates it to the supposedly unpoetical theme of export trade. *The Public Ledger* (Philadelphia) gave it currency first, but our curtailed version comes from *The World's Markets* (New York):

MERCHANDISE

By Milton Hayes

Merchandise! Merchandise! Tortoise-shell, spices,
Carpets and indigo—sent o'er the high seas;
Mother-o'-Pearl from the Solomon Isles—
Brought by a brigantine ten thousand miles.
Rubber from Zanzibar, tea from Nang-Po,
Copra from Hayti, and wine from Bordeaux;
Ships, with top-gallants and royals unfurled,
Are bringing in freights from the ends of the world.

Crazy old wind-jammers manned by Malays,
With rat-ridden bulkheads and creaking old stays,
Reeking of bilge and of paint and of pitch—
That's how your fat city merchant grew rich;
But with tramps, heavy laden, and liners untold
You may lease a new life to a world that's grown old.
Merchandise! Merchandise! Nations are made
By their men and their ships and their overseas trade.

So widen your harbors, your docks and your quays,
And hazard your wares on the wide ocean ways,
Run out your railways and hew out your coal,
For only by trade can a country keep whole.
Feed up your furnaces, fashion your steel,
Stick to your bargains and pay on the deal;
Rich is your birthright, and well you'll be paid
If you keep in good faith with your overseas trade.

So send out your strong to the forests untrod,
Work for yourselves and your neighbors and God;
Keep these great nations the homes of the free,
With merchandise, men and good ships on the sea.
Merchandise! Merchandise! Good, honest merchandise!
Merchandise, men and good ships on the sea.

FOR Chesterton to awake to verse with these bitter lines shows the depth to which he must be stirred. The old and well-tried forms seem to suit those who have something to say. His own paper, *The New Witness* (London) publishes it:

TO CAPTAIN FRYATT

By G. K. C.

Trampled but red is the last of the embers,
Red the last cloud of a sun that has set;
What of your sleeping though Flanders remembers,
What of your waking, if England forget?

Why should you share in the hearts that we harden,
In the shame of our nature that see it and live?
How more than the godly the greedy can pardon.
How well and how quickly the hungry forgive?

Ah, well, if the soil of the stranger had wrapped you,
While the lords that you served and the friends that you knew
Hawk in the marts of the tyrants that trapped you,
Tout in the shops of the butchers that slew,

Why should you wake for a realm that is rotten,
Stuffed with their bribes and as dead to their debts?
Sleep and forget us, as we have forgotten;
For Flanders remembers and England forgets.

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PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

"FORTY-NINERS" AND WHISKERS IN SACRAMENTO

ONE AND A HALF TONS of the choicest whiskers, as estimated by a journalist with a genius for figures, were raised by Sacramento citizens as a part of the "Forty-Niner" celebration that took place in those parts in the latter part of May. For Sacramento dropt back seventy-three years into the days of the gold excitement, "the reckless and care-free life of a long time ago" as one of her own journalists puts it, and whiskers were an important part of the celebration. Whatever the Forty-niners did or did not do, whether they really were as "care-free" as their descendants like to believe them, history records that they did not shave. In commemoration of this fact, the "Whiskerino Club," the formation of which was helped by a city ordinance "compelling all male citizens over the age of consent to grow whiskers and thus make the town look like it used to," numbered "6,000 bona fide members, with 2,000 extra and unofficial beards." There was a whisker parade on one of the days of the celebration. Whiskers were everywhere, says the Sacramento *Bee*, specifying:

THE "KING" AND THE "CROWN PRINCE."

The Sacramento "Whiskerino Club" offered prizes for the longest whiskers in the country. Hans Langseth, from North Dakota, won the first prize with a length of seventeen feet. Zach Wilcox, of Carson City, Nevada, was runner-up, with twelve feet. The winner is the taller of the two elderly men in the center of the picture, flanked by Sacramento citizens in Forty-Niner garb.

Some were long and some were short. Some were scrubby and some were not. But they were whiskers, the self-same whiskers whose fame has been heralded around the world and caused people of many lands to stop and wonder what kind of a place Sacramento must be where men, rich and poor, young and old, enthusiastically enter into a contest of growing whiskers.

With all of the care that would be bestowed upon a pageant, to-day's parade was arranged. The growers were divided into sections, according to the style of hirsutes that they had nursed and defended.

There were the "Abraham Lincolns," the "Chop Sueys," the "Airedales," "Holsteins," and "common curs."

And it was certainly an hour of triumph for the Whiskerinoes. Only those of the male persuasion who cultivated a crop despite the most vigorous feminine opposition and insidious propaganda could appreciate the thrill of pride that surely was theirs.

After many weeks of bravery and stubborn resistance against family demands, the Whiskerinoes had come into their own. The Capital City and her guests from all parts of the nation turned out to look them over.

This valiant band heralded to the world that here in the Capital City the "world's most luxuriant and varied types of whiskers are to be grown."

With the "King and Prince" riding at the head in an old hack, the Whiskerino Court, Grand Jury and Chief Whiskerino Clyde Seavey were next in line, and behind them followed the other members of the loyal hirsute band.

With them all in line the designs were as varied as the shades of green and the "Airedales" had little over the "common curs," except perhaps for a little more luxuriant crop.

And the section whose whiskers had been designated "general nuisances" was devoted to hirsutes which did not appear to have any set plan and grew any old way, a little patch here and a little patch there, whiskers which had driven the wearers close to frenzy.

With appropriate ceremonies held in the Mining Town and before a crowd of several hundred of his loyal subjects, Hans Langseth of Burney, South Dakota, was crowned King of the Whiskerinoes of the World by Judge Thomas F. Graham of San Francisco. Zach Wilcox, Crown Prince of the Whiskerinoes, was presented with a medal by Chief Whiskerino Clyde Seavey.

Immediately following the crowning prizes were awarded in the various competitions of the members of the Sacramento Days of '49 Whiskers Club.

C. C. Bennett, with 1 and 11-16ths inches of beard, was the winner of the $49 prize for first place in the whisker-growing contest, which started March 17th. G. B. Frees, with 1 9-16ths inches, took a consolation prize of a gold-plated razor.

J. S. Jacoby, 621 J Street, captured first place for the "most impressive cootie garage," a loving-cup presented by the Sacramento Ad Club for the best beard that had been allowed to grow wild.

F. A. Trowbridge was awarded a life insurance policy for $2,500 for the best Abraham Lincoln style of beard. Trowbridge, drest in frock coat and tall hat, bears a striking resemblance to the martyred President.

H. A. Eisner, with the figures "4" and "9" on the right and left sides of his chin, took the medal offered by the Sacramento Rotary Club for the best freak beard. T. O. Hauck captured the loving-cup offered by the Kiwanis Club for the best Lord Chesterfield or "Seavey" beard, the Chief Whiskerino being barred from the competition because of his office.

Alarmed at the spread of the whisker idea, records the correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, "and trembling in fear that it might spread East of the Mississippi"—

A safety razor company sent a razor to every member of the whisker club. A large number of them were put into use on the morning of the day after the celebration closed, but many announced they would save them for their sons. Some became so attached to their beards that they intend to wear them permanently.

What to do with the whiskers after the celebration was over was a lively topic of conversation in the closing days. It was suggested that the heavier type be used to repair the town's street sweeper and that lighter ones be manufactured into paint brushes.

There was much more than whiskers in this celebration of the "Days of Forty-Nine," even tho the whisker idea appealed

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so strongly to both home and visiting newspaper men. The pageantry of the week celebrated the rush into the gold fields in California, "the most famous exodus of American History." Virtually every citizen in Sacramento had a part in the celebration, records the correspondent of the New York *Times*, and the result was "a cast of thousands for the historical portrayal." Every store front was revamped to fit into the picture. The streets were narrowed, a typical mining-camp was set up, a parade miles long "reenacted the life and customs of the past." More than a hundred thousand visitors to the City were counted on the first day. The "mining-camp" is thus described by a writer in the Sacramento *Bee:*

Thousands yesterday afternoon and last night crowded the Mining-Camp and were imbued with the forty-nine atmosphere that prevails within the walls of this replica of "Roaring Camp," "Whisky Diggings" and other camps that were made famous during the gold hysteria.

The crowds that yesterday swarmed the camp seemed to be partial to the '49 Museum Building, erected by the '49 Celebration Committee. In the museum are housed relics gathered in all parts of the early gold districts of California.

To those who have never before had the opportunity to witness these rare and almost priceless relics of the State's infancy days, the museum is a rare treat. In it are exhibited all kinds of old firearms, mining equipment, instruments of torture used by the Indians, and countless other types of '49 antiques.

The fun resort of the Camp is "Slippery Gulch," a miniature duplication of an early mining-town, which was installed by the Lion's Club of Sacramento. All the money taken in by this concession will be given to the Boy Scouts of Sacramento to aid them in building a cabin on property donated to them near the American River.

In "Slippery Gulch" there is everything that formed a part of the mining-towns of yesterday. There is the "Kounty Kourt House," the town jail, the dance-hall, "Mexican Pete's" gambling-house, banks, saloons, etc.

Admission to "Slippery Gulch" entitles a person to $50 worth of scrip, which is used as money in the mining-town. Every known gambling game that was played in '49 is in progress in "Slippery Gulch," but it's all for fun and with "bogus" script.

Forty-nine spirit fairly radiates from the old general merchandise store being exhibited by the Retail Merchants' Association of Sacramento. The store was transported here bodily, even to the old benches standing in front of the place, from Michigan Bar.

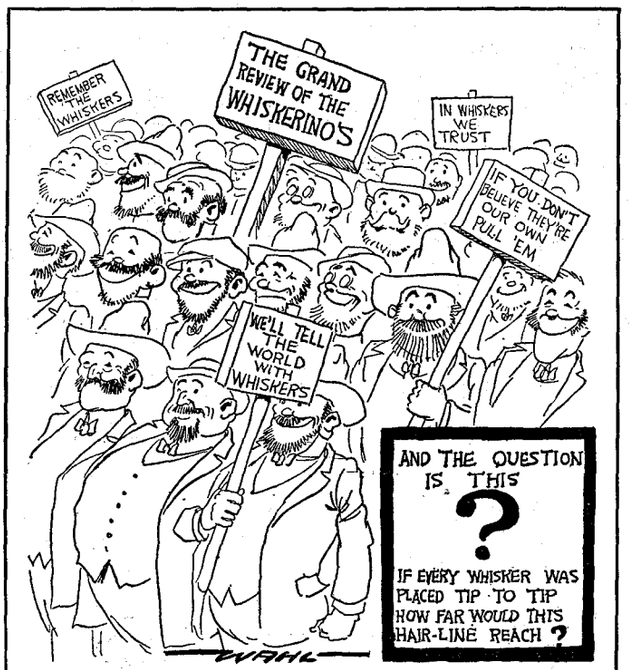
Once inside the store, one can't help but feel the thrill of the gold days. Hanging from the rafters are old-fashioned oil-lamps, and on the shelves is real old merchandise brought here from Volcano, Amador county, and other old mining-towns.

As was the rule in the early days, the merchandise store also is the stage station and express and Post-office combined.

An exact replica in size and detail is the Mark Twain cabin of Jackass Hill, Tuolumne, which forms an important part of the combined exhibits of Tuolumne, San Joaquin and Calveras counties. The cabin has the stone fireplace and some of the furniture that was used by the author of the Sierras.

The background of the exhibit is made up of a beautiful large painting of the Bret Harte Trail, and was brought here by San Joaquin county.

The whole community got together for various "events" and excitements on one of the last days of the celebration, "and finished the work," records the *Bee*, "that whiskers, old-fashioned garb, and shootin'-irons on the hip, and false store fronts had partially but not completely done." Stores suspended business while—


REMEMBER THE WHISKERS
THE GRAND REVIEW OF THE WHISKERINO'S
IN WHISKERS WE TRUST
IF YOU DON'T BELIEVE THEY'RE OUR OWN PULL 'EM
WE'LL TELL THE WORLD WITH WHISKERS
AND THE QUESTION IS THIS ?
IF EVERY WHISKER WAS PLACED TIP TO TIP HOW FAR WOULD THIS HAIR-LINE REACH ?

A FEW OUNCES OF THE TON AND A HALF.

At least a newspaper correspondent estimates that Sacramento men raised three thousand pounds of whiskers, by way of preparing for their "Forty-niner" celebration, and this is the Sacramento Bee cartoonist's idea of how the "Whiskerino Parade" looked.

Owners and clerks gathered to watch and cheer the entrants in the various races, horseshoe contests, wheelbarrow races, etc., which held the center of attraction.

There in the street Newcastle men and women, garbed as in the days of gold, danced the quadrille and rye waltz to the tune of the fiddle, accordion and banjo.

"Right hands to your partner and grand right and left," lustily yelled Henry Kane of Coloma as he marked time with "bones" used many, many times at the old-fashioned dances when gold was first discovered.

Old men and women entered into the dance with a vim and the thousands who looked on forgot the fox-trot, shimmy and one-step, and marked time as the couples obeyed the call:

"Grand right and left!"

And alongside of the dance Newcastle men, garbed in typical miners' clothes, sprawled in the street or leaned upon the burros which carried the pick, shovel and the rest of the outfit every gold-seeker carried as he left town in quest of fortune.

Without blare of plans these neighbors of Sacramento simply and effectively staged one of the most striking pageants of the past that could be presented. Except for the tall buildings that marked the skyline and the street-car tracks that traversed the street there was nothing there of the present.

And elsewhere merchants, doctors, lawyers, judges and business men were whoopin' it up and the crowds were shouting for more. Without a thought of business or the dignity that is part and parcel with the present, these men were engaged in varied contests such as featured the Fourth of July and other holidays in the past.

At a banquet of Forty-Nine pioneers, gathered from all parts of the country, records the *Bee:*

Probably the oldest living pioneer of '49 was W. B. Brown of Berkeley, born in Virginia in 1825. Despite his ninety-seven years, he stood before the gathering and proudly told them of his trip across the plains and his arrival at Goose Lake, California, in 1849. The aged pioneer is the father of J. B. Brown, of 8080 L Street, Sacramento.

In his party, he said, were 151 persons and they reached Goose Lake with the loss of but one member of the party. They had little trouble with Indians during the trip and entered California by way of the Lassen Trail, proceeding to Sacramento, where Brown secured supplies and returned to Shasta County. Here he mined for a number of years. Later he returned to Sacramento, where he had a blacksmith shop at the corner of Seventh and J Streets, opposite the site of the present Capital National Bank.

The second oldest of the gathering last evening was John S. Taylor of Santa Rosa, who arrived in San Francisco May 12, 1850. He was born in Virginia in 1828, and is now in his ninety-fourth year. His trip to California by way of Mexico was filled with many thrilling exploits, the Indians beheading one member of the party.

Taylor mined in the vicinity of Nevada City and other camps in that district. He is now residing in Santa Rosa and extended the greetings of the pioneers of Sonoma County, who sent him as their oldest living representative.

The honor of being the oldest woman present was claimed by Mrs. Julia A. Gray of Placerville. Born in Illinois in 1837 she arrived in Hangtown in 1854 after an eventful trip across the plains.

Mrs. Effuma Bell of Sacramento arrived in California in 1853, having crossed the plains by ox-team. She also was born in 1837, and is a native of Des Moines, Iowa.

The two oldest women present who were real forty-niners, having arrived in California in that year, were Mrs. Jennia A. Cheney, born in St. Louis in 1844, and Mrs. Anna B. Leach of Tulare. Mrs. Cheney arrived in Sacramento with her parents

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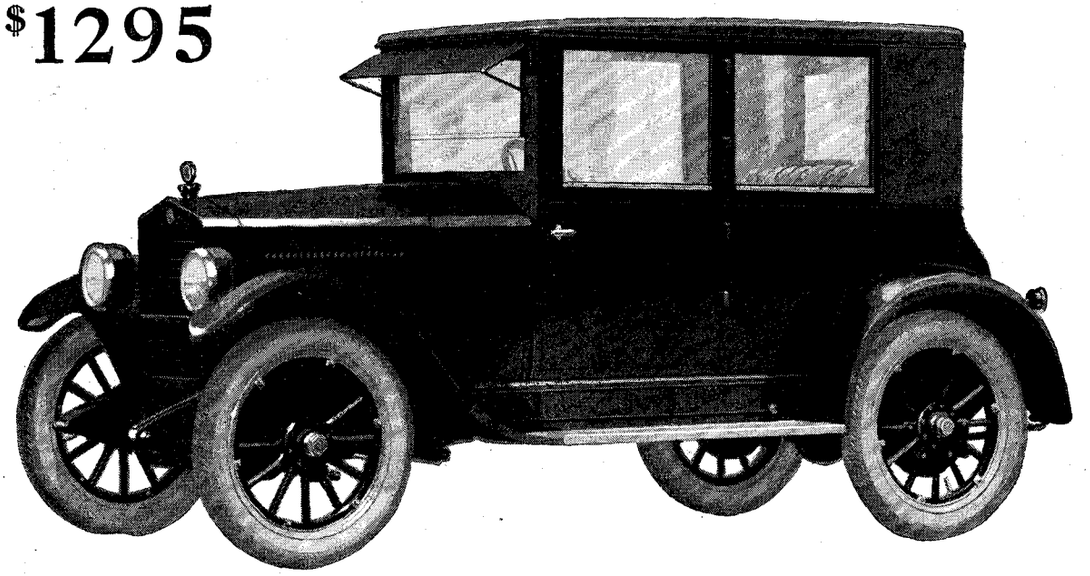

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in 1849 and resided here until 1877, when she moved to Oakland.

Mrs. Leach was the oldest woman present who arrived in California in 1849. She was born in Washington County, Missouri, in 1842. She came West with her father and mother. The party had two wagons and six yoke of oxen when they started, but all had to be left behind before they finally reached Peter Lassen's camp, where Vina, Tehama county, is now located, in the Fall of '49. After reaching Truckee they were persuaded to take the "Lassen cut-off" and turned to the north, coming into the State over the Lassen trail.

When they reached the Sacramento Valley in November, 1849, the family was starving and flour was selling at $50 a sack. One sack was all they could afford, and after that was gone they lived on game and coffee until her father began to find gold in the camps in the vicinity of the old town of Shasta. Later he mined on Feather River.

An effort was made to secure a complete record of the original Forty-niners who were present. Included in this list are eighty names.

The Indianapolis *Star* sums up the celebration in this appreciative editorial:

Sacramento celebrated the forty-niners in great style. It was on the site of this capital city of the State that James W. Marshall picked up the first gold nugget and started the great gold rush. A monument to Marshall erected by a grateful public shows a statue of that discoverer surmounting a high pedestal and with finger pointed to the exact spot where the nugget lay.

A great pageant in which at least 12,000 people participated was a feature of the occasion. Women wore the costumes of 1849 and 1850, tho according to the reports of proceedings they accumulated a lot of clothing, old-fashioned to be sure, some of which did not belong to the period. Hoop-skirts, for example, did not go across the plains with the forty-niners and hardly in the early fifties, when women joined the companies of gold-seeking men, costume authorities giving 1856 as the time when crinoline was generally introduced. However, the main thing was to look quaint and of an old time, and a few anachronisms do not matter. The men met the dress requirements better than the women, with high boots, red woolen shirts, jeans trousers and whiskers. They had been cultivating whiskers since St. Patrick's day, and probably looked quite like the leisurely, unshaven travelers who crossed the plains with ox-teams.

A twenty-acre park near the center of Sacramento's business district was transformed into a semblance of a busy mining-camp. The hotels obtained prairie schooners as substitutes for motor-buses and had strangers brought to their doors in these vehicles drawn by oxen. Relics of the old time were gathered from all over the State. The mining of gold was demonstrated from an artificial mine and the main street of the city, which was the original historic trail by the side of which the first cabins were built was narrowed for the occasion, false fronts to the buildings were erected and everything possible was done to take the people back nearly seventy-five years.

The Forty-niners are becoming to California what the Pilgrims are to New England, and the time may arrive when an American who can trace his lineage back to the motley adventurers who crossed the plains by caravan in the early fifties may be as proud of the distinction as are descendants of the *Mayflower* company of their claim to celebrity. A few whose ancestors "struck it rich" are as arrogant with pride even now as any member of a colonial society.

Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

ARDENT PATRIOT OR ACCOMPLISHED CROOK?

Horatio Bottomley, M. P., former editor of *John Bull*, until recently known as "The man with the largest personal following in England," has been sentenced to seven years penal servitude for the misuse of funds subscribed to his patriotic organizations.

THE AMAZING MR. BOTTOMLEY, OF LONDON

"LIKE OUR OWN COLONEL YELL, of Yellville, while a little short in his accounts, Horatio's heart beats for his native land." In those unkind words, in the midst of an editorial taking notice of Horatio Bottomley's sentence to seven years penal servitude, the New York *Times* expresses a very general feeling among English and American publicists contemplating the wreck of one of the most picturesque careers of this generation. Mr. Bottomley was a member of Parliament, and, until recently, the editor of *John Bull*, a publication which was for "England First," as violently as any of our jingo press are in favor of America in the same position. The Bottomley organ had an attack on America for every American jingo attack on England, delivered in much the same leather-lunged manner. "He did more than any one at a critical moment to turn public feeling against America," observes *The Nation and the Athenæum* of London, "and to discredit the peace policy of its President." And behind his "smoke-screen of sham religion and sham patriotism," continues the London paper, which can find nothing good to say of the fallen idol, "he laid his plans for the plunder of simple-minded and confiding people who believed that truculence implied honesty." The immediate cause of Bottomley's fall, as related in large headlines and columns of cabled matter in most of the larger American papers, was his conviction for converting to his own use about $700,000 subscribed to his Victory Bond and other clubs. At the hearing in the Bow Street police court, where he was held for trial, records the New York *Times:*

Mr. Bottomley concluded his appreciation of his services as "the King's chief recruiting agent in the war" and the best friend of the boys in the trenches, with these affecting words:

"The dear boys, whether they be sleeping or still with us, know that I have not betrayed them—and you shall scour the country from east to west, from north to south, and you will never empanel a jury which will say that Horatio Bottomley could be guilty of so cruel a crime against both God and man."

"Evidently," comments the *Times*, "a jury was empaneled that was dense to the finer emotions and to pathetic speeches. Eloquence was insufficient against evidence; and the jury forgot the prophet in the profiteer." The New York *Evening Post* is reminded that "Bottomley, in an impassioned appeal to the jury, said it would be 'an appalling disaster and the most appalling error in justice that the world has ever known' if the verdict of guilty was found against him." The trial was a test of the English jury system, declares A. G. Gardiner, one of the best known of the London journalists, in a violently anti-Bottomley article in *The Nation and the Athenæum*. He observes:

Well, Bottomley is condemned and the British jury system is acquitted, and now that the nuisance that has poisoned the public air for a generation has been swept away, we may usefully ask why it was allowed to pollute the world so long and so tri-

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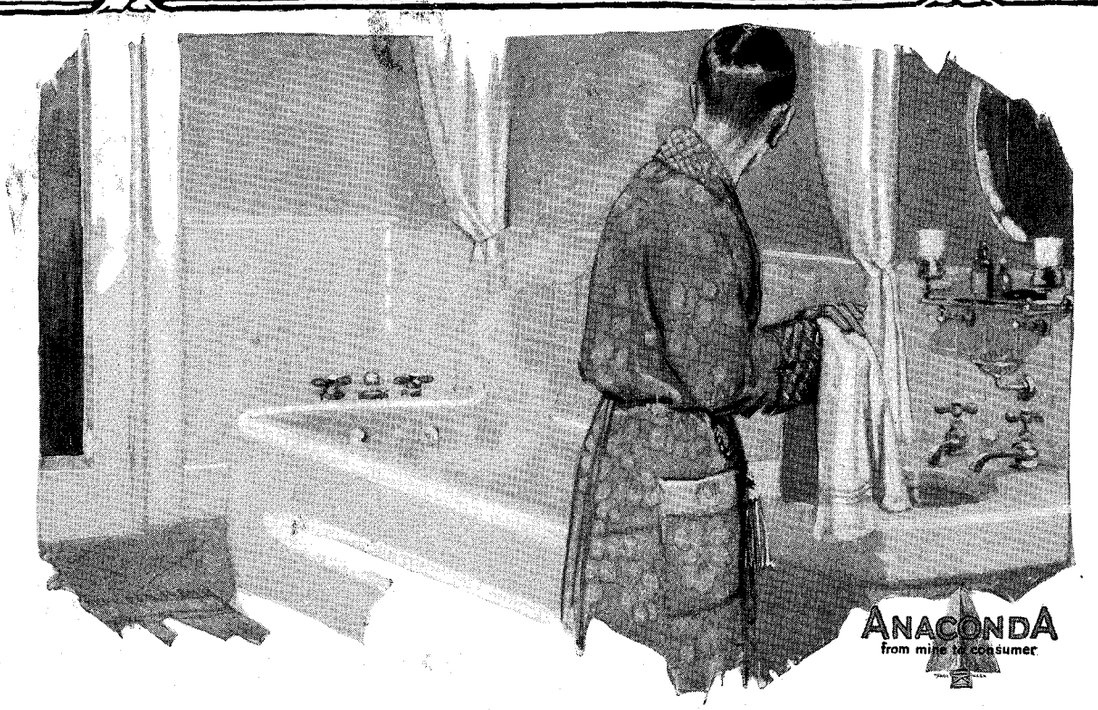

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umphantly. It can not be a pleasant inquiry, for it involves a good deal more than Bottomley. It involves that enormous public which made him its idol and gave him his sinister power. It involves the law which, prompt and efficient in the punishment of the small practitioners of crime—the defaulting clerk, the woman who steals a blouse, the boy who puts his hand in a till—seemed helpless against this brigand, who preyed upon society with an effrontery unprecedented in the annals of rascality. It involves the press which, until *Truth* addrest itself to the task of getting rid of this public shame, preserved a craven silence in regard to Bottomley's proceedings, printed his name with respect, accepted his advertisements, published, even while the case was going on, articles which were undisguised eulogies of the man. It involves distinguished men, in and out of Parliament, who gave Bottomley the prestige of their patronage and approval. It involves, finally and most seriously, the Government itself which employed Bottomley, on what terms we now know, and in doing so covered his villainies with the hall-mark of the state.

Of all these agents and accessories of Bottomley's triumphant career of crime the most vulnerable is perhaps the least reprehensible. It is humiliating enough, of course, to reflect that, in a country where education and political power are universal, so base and evil a man should have been able for years to command the greatest popular following of any one in public life. It is a fact that throws a rather cheerless light on the future of democracy. If so brazen a scamp can be accepted by millions of his fellow countrymen as an inspired leader, we may well despair of the intelligence of a public which either does not know a rogue when it sees him, or, knowing him, prefers him to honest men.

Bottomley's popularity with the British public, records an Associated Press dispatch, grew out of the collapse of his Hansard Printing and Publishing Union, in which more than $2,500,000 worth of stock was sold. He said he would repay the thousands of small investors who were ruined; he was jeered again and again, and then he dropt out of notice for four years. At the end of that time he appeared with half the total loss and distributed it among the investors.

In defense of the convicted man, Charles Pilley, who succeeded him as editor of *John Bull*, pleads Bottomley's goodheartedness and wide humanity. Under the heading of "Horatio Bottomley—The Romance of a Remarkable Career," Mr. Pilley writes in the June 10th issue of *John Bull*, just received in this country:

Now that the hubbub has died down a little and the imaginative scribes of Fleet Street have had their fling, I want to say a few words about Horatio Bottomley which have not yet been said. The last time I saw him was at his flat in King Street in December, when in the quiet conversational tones which were always his he told me that in the course of a week or two he would be no longer editing *John Bull*, his connection with it being entirely severed. He assumed that in all likelihood I should be asked to take his place. I had some inkling of the course that events were taking, and did not affect surprize.

The man was under a cloud. Already one could plainly hear the rumblings of the storm. We chatted for a while upon general topics, and as I rose to go we shook hands, both feeling that in a sense it was a final parting. Since then the crash has come.

As I write, Horatio Bottomley, my intimate journalistic colleague for the space of nine years, is a convicted criminal, eating out his heart in the loneliness and silence of Wormwood Scrubbs. But I would shake his hand again, cordially, and in the deepest sympathy. I do not know, and do not care to know, the extent of his guilt.

I am bound as a citizen to acquiesce in the verdict of the jury, and I dare not impugn the fairness of the trial; but I am not bound to kick a man when he is down or to join in the conspiracy which has for its object the further blackening of his memory. For with many faults Horatio Bottomley had his virtues, some of them of the sterling order.

Light, flippant, casual at times he may have been—careless in fields where caution was the prime essential; but always he had a heart alive to the claims of human pity, and in all his long record he never turned his back on a friend. Knowing all this, I will not hear him vilified as tho his character were a compound of every vice. It is easy to slander a man who is behind prison doors; also it is unfair, unsportsmanlike, un-English. It is about as courageous as flinging stones at a bulldog who is safe on his chain.

I first met Horatio Bottomley in the early spring of 1913, when he was actively editing *John Bull*, and I was an occasional contributor to its columns. I have, during the past two years, often recalled that interview. I was a struggling barrister, with no thought of a journalistic career, and I shall never forget the kindly and tactful encouragement with which Bottomley directed my steps into the path in which I have since attained a modest degree of fame and fortune. It was all done without a hint of patronage, and with that inimitable charm of manner which, as I was afterwards to learn, could turn even his rebukes into pleasantries that left no sting.

In many respects—and I am not ashamed to say it in the hour of his downfall—I found in Bottomley a kindred spirit. I suppose that was the secret of our long and close association in the work of *John Bull*, and the reason why, in nine years of active collaboration, no cross word ever passed between us.

There were vast fields of his experience which were entirely outside my ken. I knew nothing of, and cared less about, the tangled skein of finance. It was a thing we never discust. I thought of his Bond Clubs and similar enterprises as a hobby which would have bored me to tears.

I never shared his gambling propensities. On some other points we had little in common. But when he discust mankind and its miseries, womanhood and its woes, the birthright of children, and the right to be happy, which he claimed for every human being, I was aware of an answering echo in every fiber of my mind.

That this was the real Bottomley, just as much as the gambler and the financier, I knew from intimate daily association. If I may say so in all modesty, he could not deceive me. We found quite early in our journalistic partnership that neither of us could tell lies to the other. It was a useful discovery, which served to admit one to the innermost privacies of his thought.

The great gifts of tolerance and charity were his in fullest measure. I have never heard him utter an intolerant word or pass an uncharitable censure. If a tale of depravity were unfolded, "Poor devil!" was his comment, with a shrug of genuine pity; if a complaint of poverty or destitution, "Can I help?" Surely something of all this can be remembered to his credit in this black hour.

I hope I have caught something of the spirit of tolerance that was his. At any rate, I can never find it in my heart to hurl the javelins of moral censure; I am not good enough. Rather am I inclined to take my stand with the famous Puritan divine who, as he watched some poor human derelict shuffling along the street, exclaimed, "There but for the grace of God goes John Bradford." That is how I feel about it all.

What do I know of Bottomley's temptations, of his incurable propensities, of the texture of his inmost character? As with all of us, no doubt, there was the warp and the woof, the light and the shade, the gold and the dross. I saw him in almost every relation of life. I worked with him in politics, and knew his zest for the game. I knew the things that made him happy and the things which upon rare occasion made him angry. I have seen his face flushed with passion at the ill-treatment of a child or animal.

For the smug conventions of middle-class society he had an unconcealed contempt, and with it the courage of his convictions; and the conventions, if you like, have had their revenge. Never ashamed of an honest human impulse, he had less cant about him than any man living.

Among his intimates there was a quality of nakedness about his spoken thoughts which at times had the effect of cynicism. I think he is almost the only man I ever knew who really thought aloud. I daresay he may have tampered with the moral code—which of us has not?

Some faults are unpunishable by the state, while others, no more culpable, fall within the category of crime. Our code is capricious. Worst of all, there seems to be an unwritten convention that when once a man has an entry against his name in the criminal records it is incumbent upon persons of taste to forget all the good they ever knew of him.

With one or two exceptions not a good word has been said for Horatio Bottomley since the prison doors clanged behind him.

I knew the wayward spirit which animated that rugged frame, tearing him at times like some evil demon which no human effort could control. I knew, too, the iron self-restraint which at times held him back, when impulses which in most men would have been irresistible prompted him to some course of action which did not square with his ideas of "sportsmanship."

I can picture the man in his lonely cell at Wormwood Scrubbs, as in solitude and misery he gazes upon the wreckage of a career that might have been among the greatest of our time. If any man or woman can contemplate such a tragedy with no more human impulse than to exclaim, "Serve him right!" I do not envy him or her.

The punishment awarded to Horatio Bottomley is as bad almost as that which we mete out to murderers; and never in his life did he harbor hate in his heart.

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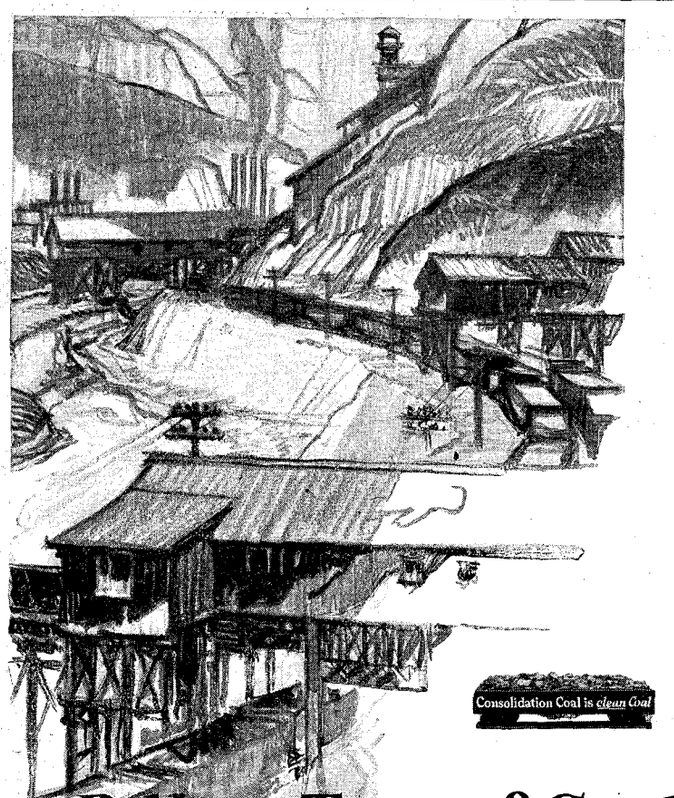

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

MR. EDISON ASKS SOME MORE QUESTIONS

"YOU ARE A SALESMAN making every effort to get an order from a big manufacturer who is married to an unusually jealous wife. One evening you see this prospective customer dining in a restaurant with a chorus girl. What would you do?"

And here is another:

"You have only $10 in the world, and are playing poker with a man you have never seen before. On the first deal he holds a pat hand. You have three eights after the draw. There is fifty cents in the pot. He bets a quarter. What are you going to do, and why?"

If you can answer those two questions, and 148 others, to the satisfaction of Thomas A. Edison, you can, provided you are a college graduate, go right to work for him. These 150 queries constitute Mr. Edison's latest, and liveliest, mental test. The nation-wide interest, and almost nation-wide criticism, aroused by his questionnaire of a few months ago have only had the effect, it appears, of making him go further with his idea. Two of the other questions in this singular questionnaire run:

"What is grape-nuts made of?"

"Why is it necessary for us to breathe?"

A good many inquisitive persons, including a considerable part of the staff of the New York *Tribune*, devoted hours of their valuable time to answering Mr. Edison's 150 posers. "No guaranty goes with the answers," says an editorial announcement, heading the result of the staff's lucubrations. However, we are specifically assured that "The reply to the poker question is probably as good as any to be found anywhere. It is one of the few questions to which expert knowledge was applied. The answer represents the refined judgment of the foremost poker players of the *Tribune's* staff." With this high recommendation, and Mr. Edison's original question in mind, *The Tribune's* answer may be presented as follows:

If we had only $10 in the world, Mr. Edison would never catch us in a poker game, even with our own blood relatives. Assuming that the question is not to be answered this way, it seems obvious that no poker player in such a position should pay a quarter to call a pat hand with only 50 cents in the pot. We would remark casually "I believe you, brother," and wait to see what the next deal would bring forth.

Some of the other questions in the questionnaire, together with their informative and often amusing answers, are given as follows:

Q—Suppose a certain low form of animal brought forth a single offspring once

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each hour and that the offspring reproduced at the same rate as the parent, starting as soon as it was one hour old, how long would it take to get four in the fourth generation—i. e., four great-grandchildren of the parent? (The parent counts as the first generation and the first offspring comes at the end of the first hour. All the animals live.) A.—Four hours. Page Mrs. Sanger.

Q.—Why should one masticate their food properly? A.—The process of mastication is an aid to digestion, but it may be suggested to Mr. Edison that if "one" attempts mastication of "their" food the damage which is done to the Book of Elementary Grammar is even more serious than the damage done to the stomach when one neglects to masticate his food properly.

Q.—How was the planet Neptune discovered and by whom? A.—Neptune was discovered through its action upon the planet Uranus, before it had been actually observed. Sir William Herschel turned the trick.

Q.—Why did Mme. Curie lately come to America? A.—To receive a gift of $100,000 worth of radium from her American admirers.

Q.—Francs, marks, thalers are worth only a fraction of their former value in terms of United States money. Is this an advantage to this country? A.—Yes and no. It's a great arrangement for Americans who are buying things from Europe, but it hurts export trade.

Q.—"How come he ain't seen you was not home?" Write this in correct English. A.—How did it happen that he failed to see that you were not home?

Q.—You are a salesman making every effort to get an order from a big manufacturer who is married to an unusually jealous wife. One evening you see this prospective customer dining in a restaurant with a chorus girl. What would you do? A.—Nothing.

A.—What is spiegeleisen? A.—White cast-iron containing manganese.

Q.—Name two of the principal salt-producing localities of the United States? A.—New York, Michigan.

Q.—From what source do we obtain iodin? A.—Sodium nitrate and seaweed.

Q.—Do you know approximately what a membership in the New York Exchange costs? A.—$100,000.

Q.—Who discovered the radium ray? A.—The Curies, of Paris, in 1898. Professor Becquerel discovered the rays of uranium salts in 1896.

Q.—Where is the Alhambra? A.—Granada, Spain.

Q.—Who wrote the story "The Murders in the Rue Morgue"? A.—Edgar Allan Poe.

Q.—In what mountains 600 miles from New York are there some 2,000 Indians? A.—The Adirondacks, where the five tribes of the Iroquois live.

Q.—Name the three largest insurance companies in this country? A.—(Life) Metropolitan, Prudential, New York.

Q.—What is black ink made of? A.—Ferrous sulphate and nutgalls, combined with gum and water.

Q.—Name the capital of Peru? A.—Lima.

Q.—Who built the first steamboat? A.—John Fitch.

Q.—Who was Benjamin Thompson (Count Rumford)? Where born? A.—One of the leading chemists of the Colonial period. Founder of the Rumford professorship at Harvard. He was refused a

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THE MENNEN COMPANY
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

commission in the Continental army and joined the British army. Was born at Woburn, Mass., March 26, 1753.

Q.—Where do we get most of our asbestos? A.—Quebec.

Q.—What materials are used on the sides of boxes containing safety matches, by means of which the matches are ignited? A.—Phosphorus and sand. The match heads contain chlorate of potash.

Q.—Name the elements of which our atmosphere is composed. A.—Oxygen, nitrogen, argon, krypton, helium, neon, xenon.

Q.—Who invented the telescope? A.—Hans Lippershey, a Dutch spectacle-maker, in 1608.

Q.—What breed of cow is the greatest milk producer? A.—Holstein.

Q.—What liquid is used in fire extinguishers for putting out gasoline fires? A.—Carbon dioxid.

Q.—What is grape-nuts made from? A.—Wheat, sweetened with grape-sugar.

Q.—Name two northern States that grow large quantities of tobacco. A.—Wisconsin, Pennsylvania.

Q.—Who was Kit Carson? A.—Hunter and guide. Served under Fremont.

Q.—What is 606? Who discovered it? What is it used for? A.—A cure for syphilis, discovered by Dr. Robert Koch, of Berlin.

Q.—What is the difference between an atom and a molecule? A.—An atom is the most minute particle into which an element may theoretically be separated. A molecule is the smallest subdivision that can be made of a composition while retaining its characteristics. A molecule is composed of atoms—water contains two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen.

Q.—Is the President of the United States elected by popular vote? A.—No, he is chosen by the electoral college.

Q.—Of what use is a swimming bladder in fishes? A.—Enables them to maintain equilibrium.

Q.—What is aqua regia? A.—A solution to dissolve gold, composed of nitric and hydrochloric acids.

Q.—What is liquid air? How is it made? A.—Atmosphere reduced from its natural gaseous state to a liquid condition. It is made by forcing comprest air into a triple copper coil and reducing the surrounding temperature to the point of liquefaction.

Q.—What is a loadstone? A.—Magnetic iron ore; magnetite.

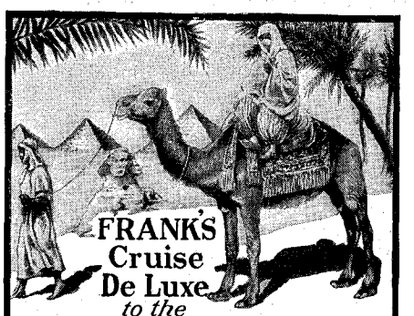
Q.—What is the lowest form of life? A.—The one-celled ameba.

Q.—State briefly the necessary requirements for a manufacturing executive? A.—A thorough knowledge of his product, a complete acquaintance with the market for his product and for the raw materials of which it is made; ability to direct his employees to efficient effort, and to make rapid and accurate judgment in emergency.

Q.—What is an antiseptic? Name four commonly used. A.—An agency which destroys the microorganisms of disease; carbolic acid, chlorated lime, corrosive sublimate, mercuric chlorid.

Q.—What was the Spanish Armada? A.—A fleet of 130 warships sent by Philip II of Spain to conquer England. The attack was beaten off, and the ships were scattered and wrecked by gales along the north coast of Ireland and Scotland.

Q.—What is a clinical thermometer? A.—A small instrument designed to facil-



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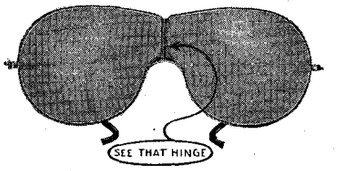

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itate the finding of the temperature of the human body, used in cases of sickness.

Q.—On what part of the Western Hemisphere did Columbus land? A.—San Salvador, or Watling Island, off the coast of Cuba.

Q.—What is 212 degrees Fahrenheit on the Centigrade scale? A.—100 degrees.

Q.—How did the name America originate? A.—From Americus Vespucius, an Italian explorer.

Q.—Who wrote the following books: "Vanity Fair," "Pickwick Papers," "Huckleberry Finn," "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse"? A.—William Makepeace Thackeray, Charles Dickens, Mark Twain, Vicente Blasco Ibañéz.

Q.—Give the approximate population of each of the five largest cities in the United States. A.—New York, 6,000,000; Chicago, 3,000,000; Philadelphia, 2,000,000; Detroit, 1,000,000; Cleveland, 800,000.

Q.—What three letters occur most frequently in the English language? A.—E, t and a.

Q.—What is a Soviet? A.—A labor organization holding political administrative powers.

Q.—How can you prove by scientific apparatus that the world revolves? Describe apparatus. A.—By the use of Foucault's pendulum. This is a long pendulum carrying a heavy weight, which because of its length and weight vibrates for several hours, during which time its plane of oscillation appears to change position, the change being caused by the rotation of the earth beneath it.

Q.—Who are the Igorotes? A.—According to the Encyclopedia Britannica the correct spelling, Mr. Edison, is Igorots. They are negroid inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, who originally were immigrants from Malaysia.

Q.—What was the spark that started the World War in 1914? A.—The assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria, at Sarajevo, Serbia.

Q.—What is the greatest cotton shipping port in the U. S. A.? A.—Galveston, Tex.

Q.—Can you name four localities where civilization existed in 3000 B. C.? A.—China, Crete, Egypt and Mesopotamia.

Q.—What is a shooting star? A.—A small meteor, caused by a conglomeration of meteoric matter coming into contact with the earth's atmosphere.

Q.—What is the difference between white and brown sugar? A.—Brown sugar is sugar in the first process of refining. White sugar is the final product.

Q.—Why is it necessary to rotate crops? A.—To avoid extracting from the soil the elements necessary to the growth of any single crop.

Q.—Who was Humboldt? A.—A celebrated German scientist, naturalist and author.

Q.—Where is Singapore? A.—In the Straits Settlements.

Q.—A man goes to a lake with a three-gallon and a five-gallon measure. How could he measure out exactly four gallons (using no marks on the can)? A.—Fill the three-gallon can. Empty the three-gallon can into the five-gallon can. Fill the three-gallon can again. Fill the five-gallon can from the three-gallon can. One gallon is left in the three-gallon can. Empty the five-gallon can. Pour the contents of the three-gallon can into the five-gallon can. Fill the three-gallon can again, and pour the contents into the five-gallon can. This gives you four gallons in the five-gallon can.

Q.—Why is it necessary for us to breathe? A.—In order to supply oxygen to the blood.

The correct answer to Mr. Edison's question: "What is Grape-Nuts made of?"

answered by the makers of Grape-Nuts

THIS is one of a number of questions which Mr. Edison is putting to applicants for an important position in his organization. We are happy to learn the interest shown in the food, Grape-Nuts, by a man of such broad attainments as Mr. Edison.

There has never been any secret about what Grape-Nuts is made of. It has been on the market for 24 years, and practically everybody knows its composition.

But inasmuch as such a simple, everyday question as "When did Columbus discover America?" is often incorrectly answered, it may be well to take this opportunity to restate the following facts about Grape-Nuts:

Grape-Nuts is a highly nourishing cereal food, made from a mixture of *whole wheat flour, malted barley,* salt and water. The mixture is raised by yeast, baked in loaves, then sliced, further baked, and then crushed into granules.

No food in the world is so thoroughly baked as Grape-Nuts. More than 20 hours are consumed in the various baking processes.

As every diet expert knows, this long baking brings about conversion of the carbohydrate elements, developing dextrin, maltose and dextrose or grape-sugar —a form of sugar to which all starch elements must be changed before they can be assimilated by the system.

Grape-Nuts when eaten does not form a pasty mass difficult to digest—the 20-hours baking makes this delicious food easily digested by even those with the most delicate stomachs; and the character of the food requires thorough mastication.

Grape-Nuts is a well-balanced food for building bone, tooth and nerve structure. When combined with cream or milk, it is admittedly a *complete food.*

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Grape-Nuts

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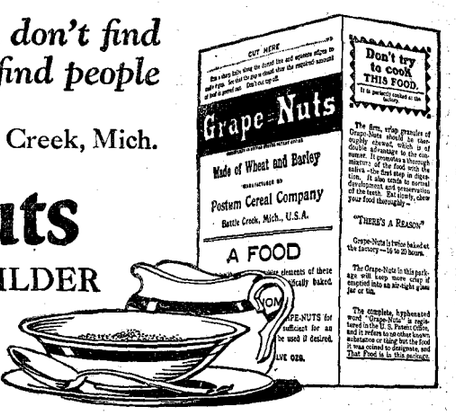

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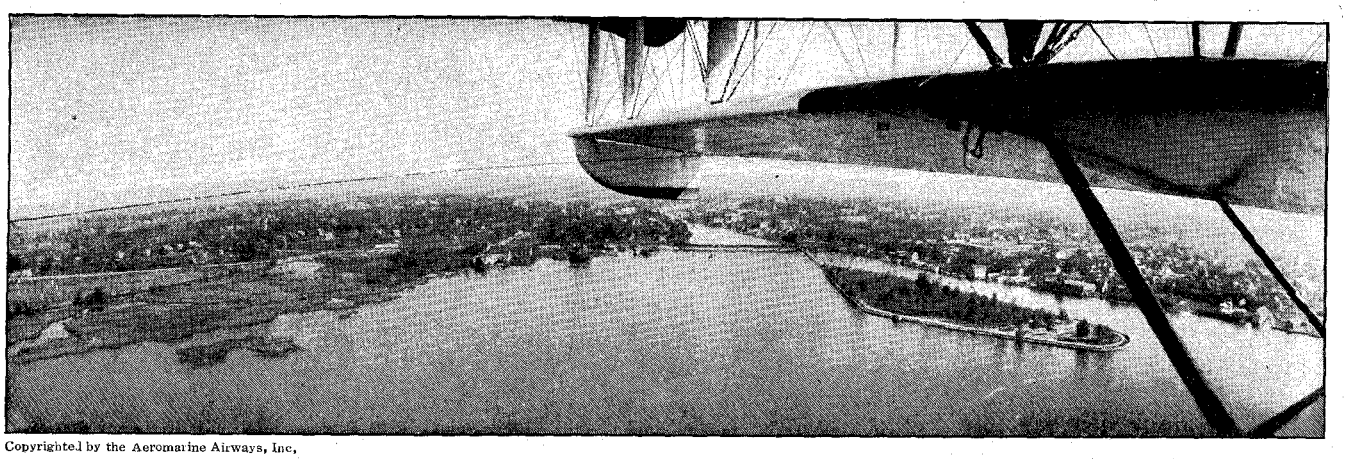
MOTORING · AND · AVIATION



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A "SLANT" ON TOURING THAT MAKES THE COUNTRYSIDE LOOK MORE LIKE A MAP.

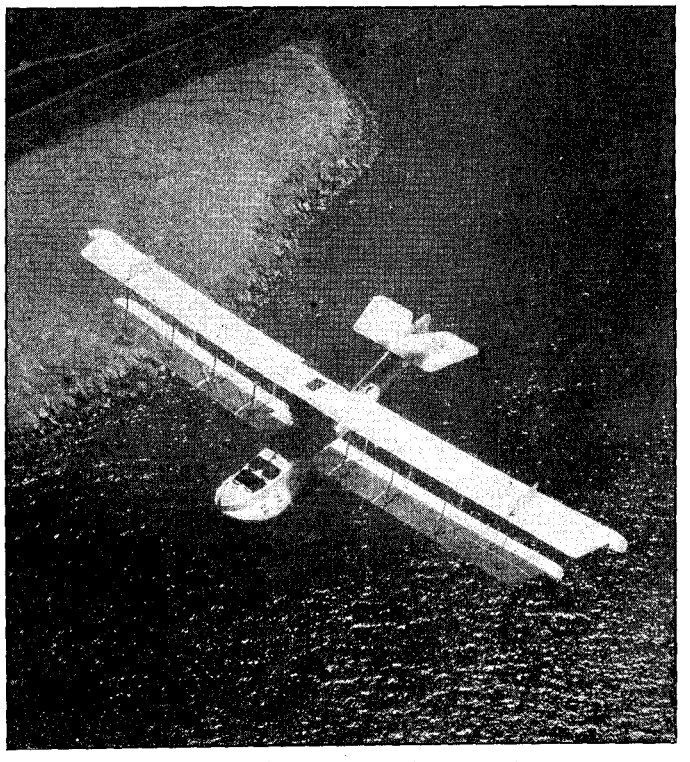
Cities may be taken in at a glance, congested roads and bridges are avoided, and the view widens, at times, until it seems to include most of the earth. This photograph was taken with a panoramic camera while the tourists were flying over the St. Lawrence River.

TOURING *À LA* WILD DUCK

MIGRATING WATER FOWL, that follow the courses of rivers, lakes and bays northward every spring, furnished pathfinders for four flying-boat tourists who went from New York, through Canada, circumnavigated the Great Lakes, and finally returned to their starting-point after a unique tour in which, they assert, they got an entirely new "slant" on the joys of touring in their native land. Like the wild duck, they followed water-courses for the most part, altho, also like the wild duck, they did not hesitate to make long "hops" cross-country from one body of water to another. Their tour, incidentally, in point of extensiveness, ranks with the longest aerial tours thus far made. "American Tourists Will Find Network of Air Lines in Europe," announces a headline in a current New York aeronautical journal, and a recent copy of *The Aeroplane*, published in London, recounts at length a European air tour covering some 2,000 miles. The American tour, described in the June issue of *Yachting* (New York), covered a total of 7,491 miles, including some 2,000 miles about the Great Lakes. H. A. Bruno, one of the tourists, who kept the "log" of the journey, begins his story in *Yachting* with a description of the craft they used:

This aerial yacht was one of the Navy Coast Patrol pusher type flying-boats, converted from a war machine to a peaceful passenger-carrier. It had three cockpits, the two pilots being seated in the rear one, directly under the 350-horse-power Liberty motor. The second and third cockpits, each accommodating two passengers, had large clear vision windshields, intended to keep the rush of air from the faces of the passengers. The seat is about twenty-five inches below the top of the fuselage, or body of the boat. In comfort, the cockpit is comparable to the softest Morris chair. The heads of both passengers and pilots show above the body of the plane. The wing-spread of this aerial yacht was 74 feet, and the total weight, loaded, was three and one-half tons. The fuel supply was carried in three gas tanks, placed in the boat-like hull or fuselage, under the Liberty motor, each tank holding 40 gallons. A reserve pressure tank holding 15 gallons was on the center section of the top wing.

Our pilot was D. G. Richardson, a former Army flyer, and, after the war, chief instructor of the Cuban Air Service. As mechanician, we had R. E. Greisinger, a young lad who served in that capacity on the first round trip commercial flight from New York to Havana in October, 1919. The baggage consisted of three large suitcases, one brief case and three leather coats, plus a box of emergency spare parts weighing about 300 pounds, all being stowed away in the two seats in the nose. Some minor adjustments were made to the motor and then I decided to start on the first leg of the long flight.



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It traveled a total of nearly 7,500 miles above the waterways and water-bordered cities of the United States and Canada, setting several new air-touring records for this country and Europe.

"Contact"—and the Liberty motor sang its powerful song. At exactly 11:30 we ascended and climbed rapidly into the heat-laden skies. The wind was decidedly warm; I held my hand above the windshield several times to gage the temperature, and the blasts of air felt almost as warm as those coming from a radiator.

The haze which hung over the water when we started lifted a little and we picked up the shore of Staten Island and flew above the famous Narrows. From the air one is greeted by a sweeping panorama of shipping, adding greatly to the appearance of the city from above. Miss

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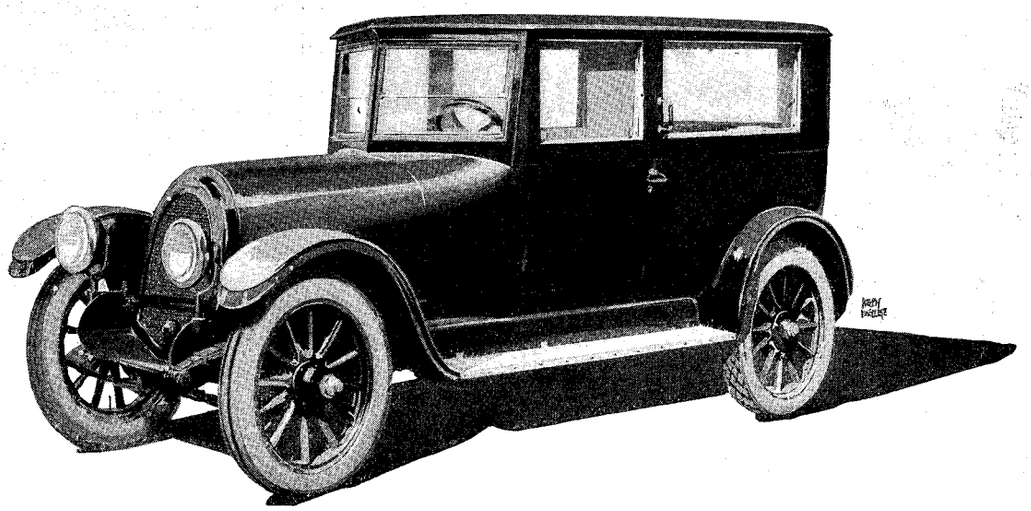

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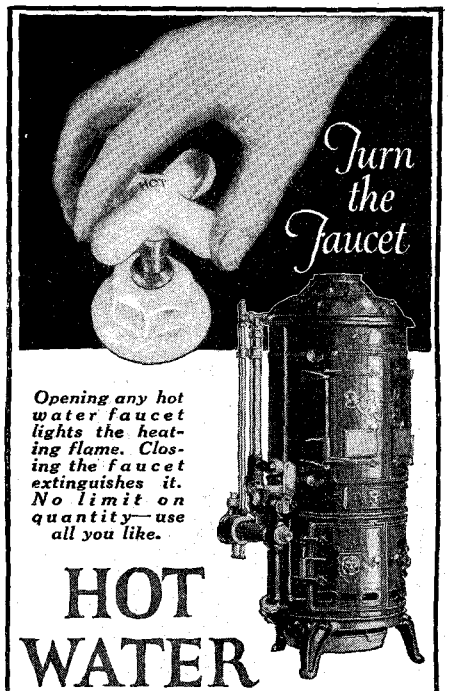

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

Liberty was on our left, and nearing the Battery we climbed to 1,500 feet.

In quicker time than it takes to tell it, we left the Battery behind and flew almost directly over the Woolworth Building and the other great skyscrapers.

We landed at the airport at 82d Street and the Hudson River to take on a passenger. We wasted no time. He came aboard and, casting off, we commenced to soar again. On leaving 82d Street, we maintained an altitude of 1,200 feet and headed up the Hudson.

The Palisades lost their majestic grandeur at that altitude. The wind was with us, or, speaking in the pilot's vernacular, "on our tail," and we were making about 110 miles an hour.

West Point soon lay below us. As we passed over the Military Academy, one of the Hudson River steamboats had just left the dock and was heading down-stream. I could not help but feel sorry for the sightseers on its decks. How limited was their vision, hemmed in by mountains. But we were above the highest and the view for miles was wonderful. The river unwound beneath us like a silver ribbon. Off Newburgh it widened out until it became for a short distance, a formidable river again.

And then Albany came into view. It appeared quite impressive from the air, with its bridges and the Capitol on the hillside. We landed between the bridges and taxied close to the Albany Yacht Club, where we arrived at 12:55 P.M., just 1 hour and 35 minutes from Keyport for the run of 154 miles. Here the 35-pound anchor, carried in the nose, was cast overboard; the engine's roar ceased as the switch was cut and we went ashore.

At five o'clock the tourists cast off again, left the water for the air, and climbed steadily until they had reached an altitude of over 3,000 feet. They now had a land hop of about 18 miles to make between the Hudson River and Lake George, for which they were headed. The writer explains:

Aerial yachts are safe from overland flying if the necessary altitude is attained so that in the event of the motor stopping, a glide to water can be made.

The weather became hazy very suddenly just before we left the Hudson River—so thick that it assumed the proportions of a heavy fog, making navigation difficult. Up above was the sun—red as fire; beneath—a sea of mist. Our maps showed that Lake George lay between high mountains. The first one loomed up ahead, and following our compass course, we steered to the left of it. Then, as if by the touch of a master hand, the mists rolled away. We saw Lake George 3,120 feet below, a solid sheet of glistening silver in the heart of the mountains.

It was impossible to descend in a long glide from the altitude we had attained so, using Lake George as an axis, we spiraled down in a gradual descent. At 5:56, 41 minutes after we took off, the engine stopt its cheering song, and the stillness was only broken by the bark of our mascot—delighted at the chance to stretch his legs.

After being so far above the lake, it seemed as if the dark, indefinite hills rose almost perpendicularly, hemming us in from the outside world. I looked at the glistening white wings of our craft and

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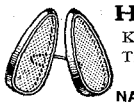

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smiled. What cared we for hills or mountains—we could conquer them all!

We lay at anchor at Lake George all night and left at three o'clock the following afternoon, flying low over the lake. Skimming along at about five feet above the surface of the lake with the side pontoons almost touching the water at times, the boat ran as smoothly as a yacht, without a ripple to disturb the surface. Eight minutes later, we landed at Hulett's without a jar. Here we spent another quiet night, leaving at 10:16 in the morning.

The upper end of Lake George presented a beautiful sight. Our altimeter showed that we were ascending steadily. By consulting the map we saw that we had a six-mile land "hop" to make in order to reach Lake Champlain. At the end of Lake George is a particularly high mountain at whose base lies the village of Ticonderoga. It effectively shuts off the view of Lake Champlain, but as we rounded this peak. we looked down on its grandeur. The first impression was one of surprize, for the lake appeared much larger than shown on the map.

A thunder shower blew up while they were lunching at a camp on the shore of the lake, but in the middle of the afternoon they decided to proceed, in spite of the rain. "When flying through rain at about 90 miles an hour," observes the chronicler, "the drops feel something like small red-hot cinders." However in a few minutes they outraced the shower and ran into clear sunshine. Looking back over the tail of the boat, Mr. Bruno continues—

It seemed as if we had left a solid black veil behind on the lake. As we progressed we gained altitude and encountered low-hanging clouds. These soon passed, however, and the atmosphere became clear and bracing. We could see for miles, until the verdant fields and forests faded into the fringe of mountains, which guard Lake Champlain like giant sentinels.

Familiar landmarks came into view beneath. Presently the sleepy old city of Plattsburgh lay below us, and, we circled it and then came quickly to rest on the water, just off the pier, and anchored.

The day following broke raw and rainy, with a strong wind and a bad sea running on the lake. Storm warnings had been issued, but I found that the storm center seemed to be all around Lake Champlain, moving away from Montreal. We were in the air at eleven-fifteen, after a good take-off from exceedingly rough water. The clouds were lowering and the wind was dead against us.

Our course was set for the Richelieu River and we flew into the teeth of the wind which was rapidly turning into a gale. Climbing steadily and with the motor roaring a triumphant song, we were soon at 3,100 feet and picked up the headwaters of the Richelieu River. The clouds which had been just over our heads seemed to suddenly swoop down engulfing us in a thick, damp fog. Everything was blotted out. With eyes glued on the bubble of the inclometer and on the air, speed and revolution indicators, we slackened the speed of the boat and placed the controls in the position to give us a gradual descent. The country was rather flat before we went into the clouds but our maps showed the proximity of at least one large mountain on the course we had outlined to follow. At 800 feet the clouds were still with us and we were watching anxiously ahead. Then as suddenly as they came, the clouds

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

vanished and we came out over a thick forest. The river was several miles to our right and the nose of the boat was pointed for it.

The country looked different to us—the houses on the banks of the river were mostly built of red brick and I knew we were over Canadian territory. A few miles on our course, and rearing its mighty head to the clouds was Mount St. Hilaire—that enormous eruption of nature marked on our maps and for which I had been watching.

The world began to brighten. We ascended again to 2,400 feet preparatory to cutting overland to the St. Lawrence.

A few moments after passing over the little city of St. Antoine the voyagers saw the St. Lawrence, "a silver break on our left and running almost parallel to the Richelieu." The historian of the tour continues:

It took just one and one-quarter minutes to make the flight overland and then we were over the St. Lawrence and headed for Montreal. The land close to the banks of the river took on a marshy appearance, and frequently the river would widen out.

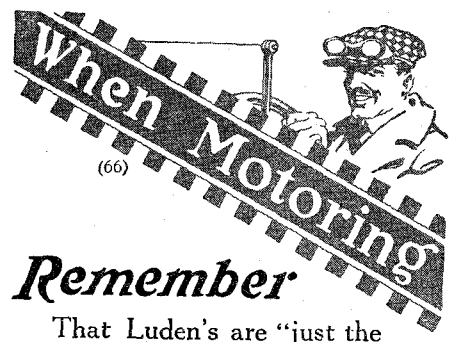
The flight up the St. Lawrence was without particular incident. In order to feel in closer touch with our Canadian cousins, we glided down to a few feet over the river. We passed several villages nestling close to the river bank, one of them on the right being recognized as Charlemange. This told us we were nearing Montreal, and once more we ascended to over 1,000 feet.

About one o'clock we were in sight of Montreal, with its well laid out docks. Richardson made several circles, then we landed, coming in on a fast glide and turning into the wind so as to hit the water just where we desired. The maneuverability of this particular type of flying-boat is remarkable. One must remember that it weighs three and one-half tons and it is navigated through the air by almost imperceptible motions of the pilot on his controls.

We were met by Mr. E. Greenwood, Secretary-Treasurer of the Aerial League of the British Empire, Canadian Division, who greeted us heartily. A representative of the Air Board examined our machine and verified the pilot's records. In addition, the flying-yacht was examined by the customs in the same manner as is a steamship or other vessel.

Before leaving New York telegraphic permission had been received from the Canadian Air Board for our boat to proceed through Canada. On leaving Montreal an international clearance had to be secured, exactly as if the flying-yacht were a vessel leaving for a foreign port. After all the examinations were made, we were advised that our gasoline, or aviation spirit, as it is called in Canada, was waiting at the yacht club at Dorval.

Having plenty of good water en route to the Thousand Islands, we flew over the surface of the river. At intervals we passed a steamer and waved to the people on board, and they, in turn, usually crowded to the rail and watched our flight, for flying-yachts are not frequent on the St. Lawrence. Once we flew within a couple of hundred feet of a small flotilla of yachts sailing a race. We didn't know the identity of these white-winged little vessels, but they presented a beautiful appearance.



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As we were nearing the Lachine Rapids, and wanting to get several pictures of this turbulent water from the air, we climbed to 500 feet. The sun was caught on the rapids and they glistened like molten silver tinged with deep blue. Almost before we knew it, we had left them behind and were on our way over Lake St. Louis, which is the basin into which the Ottawa River empties.

We were then flying at an altitude of 1,400 feet and watching eagerly for the first glimpse of the beauties of the Thousand Islands. It was not long before we saw a town on the New York State side of the river which we recognized as Ogdensburg; and then the beginning of the Thousand Islands. Hundreds of islands, all sizes and shapes, heavily wooded and literally floating in silver was the sight that we saw from our aerial perch. We landed shortly after at Alexandria Bay, having made the 157 miles in two hours, flat.

A little before eleven of the morning of that day we had baggage, fuel and mascot safely aboard and with the promise of a good flying day took the air.

I had decided to follow the Canadian side of Lake Ontario and when we reached Cape Vincent, headed our boat North. We had not been on this new course more than a few minutes when we saw a solid black wall of cloud advancing rapidly toward us. Simultaneously, a gust of wind buffeted us about, and believing discretion the better part of valor, we banked sharply and headed back for Cape Vincent, taking refuge behind the breakwater. The storm passed rapidly and we left Cape Vincent after lunch, landing finally at Coburg, Ontario, for fuel.

Continuing on our way and about twelve miles before reaching Toronto, a heavy thunderstorm was encountered, but we landed after dark at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club. We were all rainsoaked and the Commodore not only saw to it that we had dry clothing but also arranged for a late supper.

Leaving Toronto, the flying yacht was headed straight out across the lake. The tourists flew over Niagara Falls at an altitude of 3,000 feet. "The day was remarkably clear," writes Mr. Bruno, "and the Falls lost their magnificence upon being viewed from such a height." With stops at Buffalo, Erie, Toledo, Detroit, Belle Isle, Port Huron, Alpena, Mackinaw, and Petoskey, the tourists proceeded to Chicago. When they came down off the headwater, they had covered a total distance of 2,860 miles in their cruise from New York. For the next two weeks, flying from three to four hours a day, they followed the shores of Lake Michigan, and went on up to Lake Superior, covering a total of about 2,000 miles. On the return flight they encountered several severe storms but managed to negotiate them without much trouble.

"The total mileage of our flight," concludes Mr. Bruno, "from the time we left New York until we returned to the 82d Street dock, was 7,491 miles. The flying time was 102 hours, at an average speed of just under 73.5 per hour. We experienced no mechanical trouble, and our air yacht was still in good condition."

How Pretty Teeth

affect the smile—teeth freed from film

See what one week will do

The open smile comes naturally when there are pretty teeth to show. But dingy teeth are kept concealed.

The difference lies in film. That is what stains and discolors. That is what hides the tooth luster. Let us show you, by a ten-day test, how millions now fight that film.

Why teeth are dim

Your teeth are coated with a viscous film. You can feel it now. It clings to teeth, gets between the teeth and stays.

No ordinary tooth paste can effectively combat it. The tooth brush, therefore, leaves much of it intact.

That film is what discolors, not the teeth. It often forms the basis of a dingy coat. Millions of teeth are clouded in that way.

The tooth attacks

Film also holds food substance which ferments and forms acids. It holds the acids in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Germs constantly breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Thus most tooth troubles are now traced to film, and very few people escape them.

Must be combated

Dental science has long been seeking a daily film combatant. In late years two effective methods have been found. Authorities have proved them by many careful tests. Now leading dentists nearly all the world over are urging their daily use.

A new-day tooth paste has been perfected, made to comply with modern requirements. The name is Pepsodent. These two great film combatants are embodied in it.

It goes further

Other effects are now considered essential. Pepsodent is made to bring them all.

It multiplies the salivary flow. It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva. That is there to digest starch deposits on teeth, so they will not remain and form acids.

It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. That is Nature's neutralizer for acids which cause decay.

Thus every application gives these tooth-protecting forces multiplied effect.

These things mean whiter, cleaner, safer teeth. They mean natural mouth conditions, better tooth protection. This ten-day test will convince you by what you see and feel. Make it for your own sake, then decide what is best.

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One symptom they don't discuss

NO matter how well you know a person—maybe even your very closest friend—there is one subject you instinctively avoid.

You may discuss the most intimate things about your family, your business and your most personal affairs, but this one topic you dodge. There is something about halitosis (the scientific term meaning unpleasant breath) that seems to forbid honest conversation about it.

Yet the insidious thing about halitosis is the unfortunate fact that any one may suffer from it and in nine cases out of ten you are not conscious of it yourself. So unless you use some sensible scientific precaution you may go through your day or evening uncomfortable and concerned, wondering whether or not you are offending people about you.

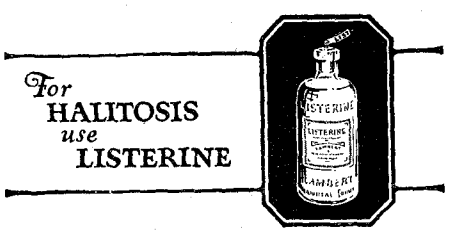
Unless halitosis is a symptom of some serious organic disorder which a physician or dentist should correct, you may easily put yourself upon the safe and polite side by using Listerine, the well-known liquid antiseptic. In most cases it is merely local and temporary.

Meet halitosis in a scientific way—with Listerine. It is the ideally effective mouth deodorant.

Fastidious people everywhere make Listerine a regular part of their daily toilet routine. Simply use it as a mouth wash and gargle. It acts quickly and pleasantly. It halts food fermentation in the mouth and leaves the breath sweet, fresh and clean.

Your druggist has handled Listerine for years and regards it as a safe, effective antiseptic of great merit. It has now been on the market for half a century.

Start using Listerine today. Put your mind at ease. Don't be in doubt another day about your breath—*Lambert Pharmacal Company, Saint Louis, Mo.*



TWO CURES FOR MOTOR ACCIDENTS

THE number of motor accidents is a blot upon our modern civilization. Everybody agrees as to the truth of that, and readily admits that it is high time that something was done about it. Nevertheless, observes Harold F. Blanchard, an investigator for *Motor* (New York), few people seem to have any definite idea as to what that something should be; and the few who do have suggestions to offer propose remedies that are not very practical. Imagination is needed as a basic remedy, we are assured. Let the car driver have enough imagination to put himself in the place of the pedestrian as well as in the place where he himself is likely to land if he disregards the written or unwritten rules of the road. The other remedy is better brakes. Taking up first some recent proposals for cutting down the increasing number of accidents, Mr. Blanchard writes:

ONE WAY OF MAKING YOUR INSURANCE FALL DUE.

"It is a curious thought," writes Christopher Morley in the New York Evening *Post*, "that several hundred people have deliberately (tho unconsciously) made up their minds to get killed this summer by trying to push a train off the track with a motor car. If some of these should paste this clipping on the windshield, it might save the insurance companies a lot of correspondence." This poster, copyrighted, by the Sales Printing Corporation, New York, is part of the American Railway Association's effort to cut down crossing accidents.

It is frequently urged that laws be passed to make motor-car accidents impossible, or at least, to reduce them to a comfortable minimum. However, it is no small matter to enforce any sort of law against nine million drivers, each manning an instrument of great fleetness and wide radius of action with opportunities to break the law present every moment the vehicle is in motion. To properly enforce any law effectively would require a multitude of officers with the ability to be omnipresent.

A few observers insist that the only solution is the compulsory use of a mechanical governor which shall limit the vehicle speed. Unfortunately the maximum speed limit which it would be necessary to allow, even tho it were only twenty to twenty-five miles per hour, would be high enough to permit many accidents. Most motor disasters occur at moderate speeds, and relatively few are the result directly or indirectly of what is usually called fast driving. That the limitation of vehicle speed by governor is not the solution, nor even part of the solution, is best proved by the fact that motor trucks figure in a large proportion of motor vehicle accidents. So much so that a special hue and cry, not unjustly, has been raised against these road leviathans. Yet the fact is, altho this fact is not generally known, that the maximum speed of most trucks is limited by governor. The maximum varies with the size of truck. For a five or seven ton machine the rate of travel may be set for ten to fourteen miles per hour. For machines of a ton capacity the limit may be raised to twenty or twenty-five miles per hour, depending on many things, including the use of solid or pneumatic tires. The maximum speed on some of the smaller trucks may be as high as forty miles per hour. But the average speed of all trucks supplied with governors is unquestionably less than twenty miles per hour. Now, this rate is considered a safe and legal speed on almost any road or street in any section of the country. Yet most truck accidents occur at speeds below this figure. There are some towns or states which specify a rate as low as ten or fifteen miles per hour in built-up sections, but it is rarely that the slightest attempt is made to enforce these laws as long as the vehicle driver does not exceed a speed of twenty miles per hour. So it is fairly accurate to say that the actual speed limit in effect throughout the country is not less than twenty miles per hour. It is also true that the majority of trucks are incapable of breaking this limit prescribed by common consent, and therefore evidently a very practical speed limit. Yet these trucks, altho they operate within

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.e limit, figure in far too many accidents. Even the ones that can not run faster than ten or fifteen miles per hour do their proportionate share of damage to life and property. Clearly, then, the passing of laws limiting the maximum speed by compelling the use of governors inspected and sealed by the State would not be sufficiently effective. Nor is it likely that the motoring public would submit to such a law. The installation of a governor would limit the speed of the car on an open road the same as it would in congested city districts. To hold the maximum down to twenty or twenty-five miles per hour under all circumstances would rob the automobile of much of its utility and would not be tolerated.

More than half, probably as much as 90 per cent. of all motor accidents, says Mr. Blanchard, may be eliminated by making the stopping ability of motor vehicles a maximum instead of 25 to 50 per cent., as is now the rule. By the simple expedient of putting brakes on all four wheels, we are told, "the stopping ability of any particular machine may be doubled." The writer argues:

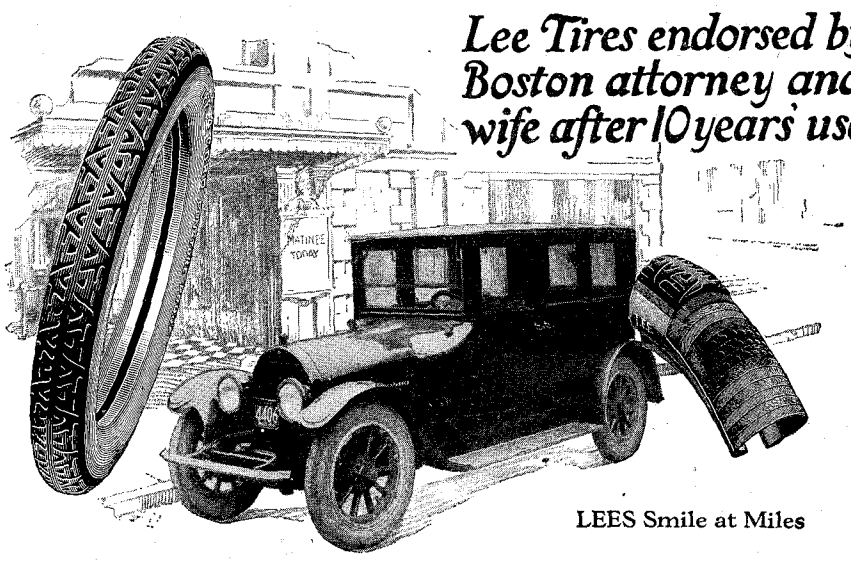
The fact that motor-vehicle manufacturers have to date neglected to equip their machines with 100 per cent. braking power can not be held against them. It has only been recognized that this deficiency in stopping ability is the greatest factor in producing automobile accidents.

Many brakes in use on cars and trucks to-day will not lock the wheels; and in many cases the braking power is ridiculously low. Sometimes the fault lies in the design of the braking system; sometimes the driver or owner is to blame for not maintaining the adjustment and repair of the brake system at full efficiency. But it is a fact that whereas a car equipped with an efficiently constructed, effectively maintained set of brakes on all four wheels will stop while running at a speed of 30 miles per hour in 36 feet, the same car with brakes applied to the rear wheels only will stop in 83 feet, or more than twice the distance. The average car in the hands of the average motorist will not do so well, but will require 100 to 150 feet to bring it to a stop from a velocity of 30 miles per hour. This car then has only about 25 per cent. of the stopping ability of the first machine mentioned. That is the reason why there are so many traffic accidents and that is how they may be reduced.

A brake should be powerful enough to lock the wheel through which it acts, and this it will not do in many cases, particularly on trucks, and that is one reason why trucks participate in so many accidents in spite of their slow speed. Their braking equipment is inadequate. In this case, as in many others, the size and effectiveness of the brakes used is sometimes determined by their cost. Saving money on this important point at the expense of effectiveness is something that should be prevented by law.

Operating a machine without a horn or with this instrument out of commission is a prolific cause of accidents, and this in connection with weak brakes is a particularly nasty combination.

It seems hardly necessary to explain that if the stopping ability of the average vehicle could be raised from 25 per cent. to 100 per cent. or four times its present figure, accidents would be reduced to a mere shadow of their present magnitude. It should be fairly evident that the majority



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"The service which I have received from your puncture-proof cord tires, not only on this car but on other cars upon which I have them, may be indicated by the fact that the tires on the two front wheels of the car shown in the photograph were on the car when I bought it, some two years ago, and have never been off the car. So far as their appearance goes, they seem to be good for two years more.

Both my Cadillac cars are equipped with your puncture-proof cord tires, which I have been using ever since you put them on the market. In fact, I have used your puncture-proof tires for some ten years, and would not think of using any other make. They never puncture.* Mrs. Howard, who drives the car much more than I do, will not listen to a suggestion of using any other make. She insists that the puncture-proof tires relieve her mind of any thought of the tires."

*They are covered by a cash refund guarantee against puncture.

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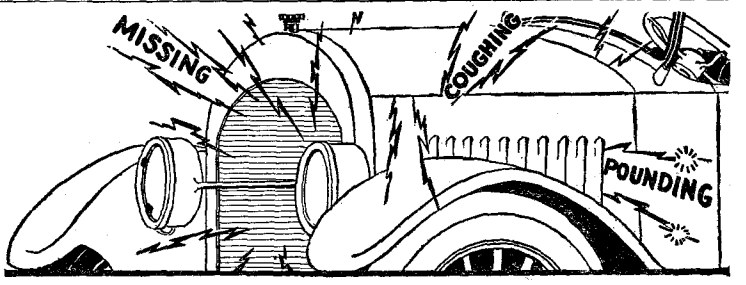

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Your troubles are over! I've got the remedy for your motor. No more trouble now from carbon or cylinders that pump oil. No more spark plug fouling—no more spluttering, coughing, jerking, balking, or "missing." I've got the remedy for it all in my Van Kerr Transformer. Just try a set on your car, is all I ask. You'll experience something new in the performance of your car. Faster pick-up than you've ever known. Greater power to take the hills. A smoother, sweeter running motor, and a more even and steady flow of power.

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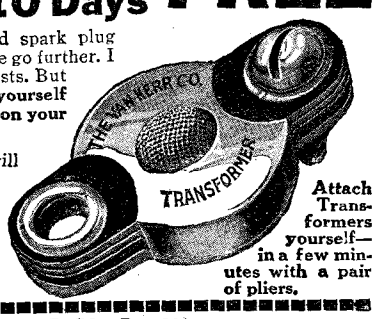
I know that my Transformer will reduce carbon deposits, and spark plug fouling, improve the running of your motor and make gasoline go further. I know this from the experience of over 100,000 delighted motorists. But I don't ask you to accept my word for a thing. I say: **See for yourself at my risk and expense! Use a set of Van Kerr Transformers on your car on 10 days free trial without cost or obligation.**

Send me no money! Simply fill out and mail the coupon and I will send you, prepaid, a set of Van Kerr Transformers for your car. Attach Transformers to spark plugs as directions say, and try them out for 10 days. If you are not more than amazed and delighted, return Transformers at my expense, and the 10 days trial will not have cost you one cent.



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Just fill out and mail the coupon for set of Transformers for 10 days free trial. You risk nothing so why hesitate. Mail the coupon now and get a set of Transformers for free trial by return mail. So act today! (If you live out of the United States attach money order or draft.)

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Send me for free trial the set of Van Kerr Transformers I have checked here. I will either return the Transformers in 10 days or remit the price specified. This places me under no obligation.

Set of 4 $2.00 ☐ Set of 6 $2.50 ☐ Set of 8 $3.50 ☐ Set of 12 $5.00 ☐

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

of accidents occur during the latter part of the period of deceleration. Few crises will arise so abruptly that the accident will take place before there has been some opportunity to slow the car down. Following this line of reasoning it is true that the majority of disasters will happen toward the end of the decelerative period. Therefore, if by the use of 100 per cent. braking equipment the period is reduced to one-half or one-quarter of its former length, most accidents will be impossible.

Adequate brakes are just one-half of the solution of the accident problem. The second phase largely contemplates the education of the driver. Mr. Blanchard urges:

Drivers should be educated. Regardless of the inefficiency of present braking equipment, it is a fact that most accidents occur because drivers lack imagination. They can not foresee crises because of this lack. They should be supplied with imagination where they lack it.

They should feel that they are next on Accident's list if they break one of Accident's rules. It is a trait of human nature to feel that the other fellow is the one who will have the hard luck. Many drivers never think of an accident resulting from their own carelessness—until THEY HAVE IT, AND THEN IT IS TOO LATE.

Reckless drivers may be divided into three classes:

1. Those who would be careful, but do not know how, lacking imagination or experience, or both.

2. Those who are indifferent, altho they have the imagination and experience.

3. Those who are reckless by nature; many in this class have a vicious streak.

Those in the third class should be jumped on as frequently and as hard as possible. They are the thugs of motordom.

Those in the second class may often be sufficiently aroused to exhibit care instead of indifference. They take the bitter facts of life coldly; for example: One of them said to me, "Some day I shall go off a bridge at night, or tip my car over an unexpected turn." He said it unemotionally and without bravado. It was simply the fact as he saw it. By the law of chance it was due him. But it was pictured so far away in his mind's eye that the possibility did not arouse him. He could not think of it as a possibility which might eventuate disastrously in the next minute. He was a moderately fast driver; but not fast enough for the uninitiated to call him reckless; it wasn't spectacular enough for that. But he was reckless; there were few situations that bothered him; few crises that he would allow for with the proper factor of safety. And it should be added that the factor of safety is the important thing, whether you are designing bridges or arguing with your mother-in-law. Relativity comes in. A speed that is ridiculously safe in one instance is painfully dangerous in another. He isn't the reckless type. Tall, spare, and scholarly, tortoise-shell glasses and all. Yet his number is legion. He is a menace.

We dashed across a hidden railroad crossing one dark night. I asked him how he knew no train was near. He said, "Oh if a train was coming I'd have seen the reflection of the headlight on the rails.' He said it soberly. He did not feel reckless. The gleam of light on the rails was his factor of safety. That was all.

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Education of drivers and adequate braking equipment will largely eliminate the accident problem.

WHAT'S THE TROUBLE WITH U. S. AVIATION?

EDDIE RICKENBACKER, America's premier flying-man, starts on aerial tour of the United States to visit every State and report to the Government on the condition and availability of landing-fields, and other things vitally related to aviation. His machine, presumably the best available, falls four times in four days, and he abandons the trip and takes to a train.

A local flyer takes up a bride and a bridegroom for the thrill of an air trip, and crashes, killing both passengers. Hasty investigation indicates that the tragedy was due to carelessness or lack of competence somewhere in the organization.

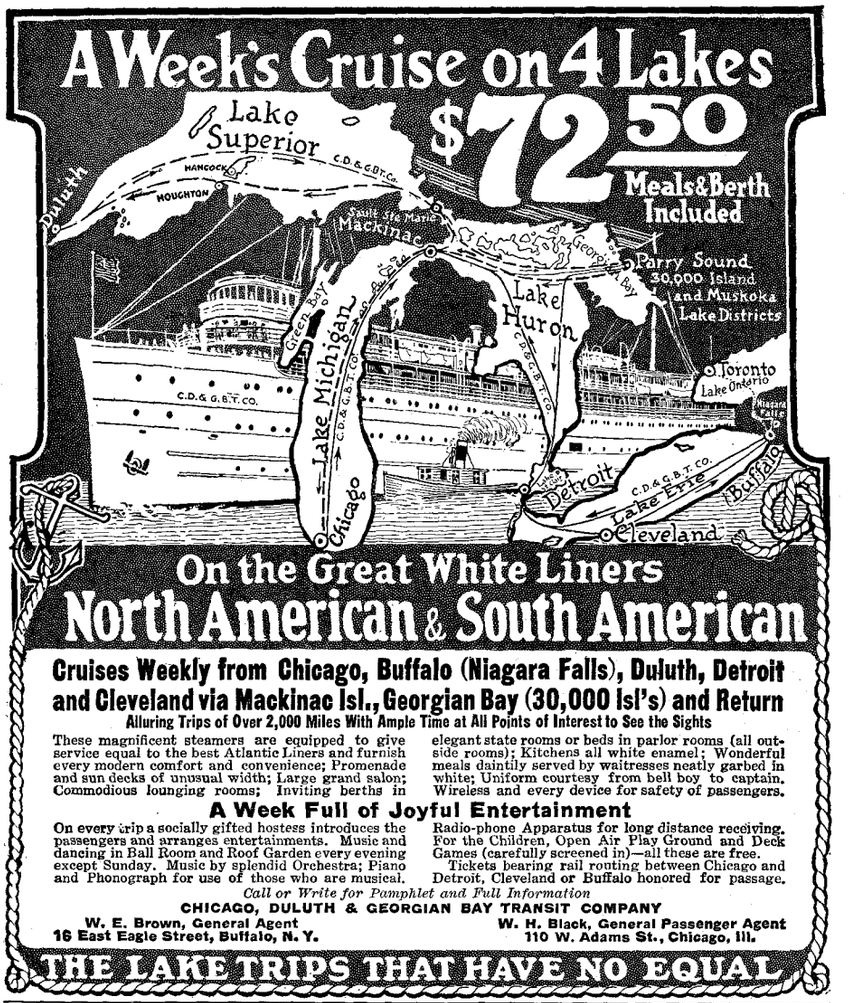
These are sad commentaries, observes the Chicago *Tribune*, upon the state of American aviation. In an editorial which is attracting much attention in aviation circles, *The Tribune* editor thus uses the incidents as the foundation for an appeal for a government subsidy of aviation:

Death and accident are expected incidents in the development of such a science, but accident and death which can be attributed even indirectly to carelessness in the construction, inspection, preparation or operation of an airplane are a blow to its commercial development. The plan to provide for stricter regulation of flyers and flying-machines used commercially in this State is therefore good. In so far as it is able to reduce accidents, it will increase confidence and use of airplanes.

The use and development of airplanes should be encouraged. Any provisions for the safety of passengers will tend to that end. But more than that is needed. A government subsidy of aviation is as essential as a subsidy of ships. It can be maintained easily through the extension of the aerial postal service. That will keep flyers in training, and help to bring about establishment of more landing-fields and service stations. The army and navy can help with research and development work, if Congress will provide. We need their experiments and the development of experts which such experiments would bring about.

It is clear that at present we are disgracefully behind the other great nations of the world in the science and practise of aviation. Europe is dotted with landing-fields and lined with air-routes. European nations are stimulating commercial aviation with subsidies. They are developing better flyers and better flying-machines constantly. Japan is doing the same thing by huge appropriations for army and navy aviation development.

The United States lags. Laws to stimulate commercial aviation are feeble and insufficient. Regulations to assure the safety of passengers in so far as practical are sadly deficient. If as a nation we desire to maintain our place in commercial life and development, and in military and naval influence, this subject is worthy the best thought of Congress and of the entire populace which elects Congress and legislatures. Aviation clubs have done much, but they can not do enough without popular support. The public must assist with a demand for correction of our deficiencies.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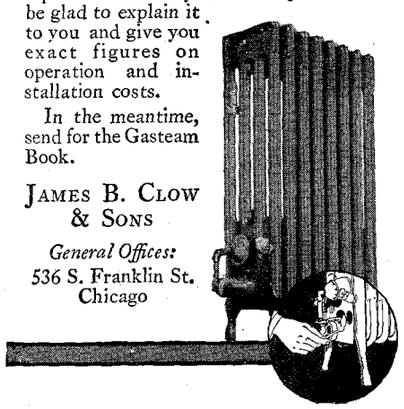

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

PERILS OF TAX DUPLICATION

BEFORE the United States Constitution was amended to permit the levying of Federal income taxes there was a fair delimitation of the fields of taxation between the Federal Government and the various States. As the New York *Journal of Commerce* notes, "the national revenues came from tariff, excise and other forms of indirect taxes." The States "levied upon personal and real property and also levied fees, capitation taxes and in some cases income taxes and inheritance taxes." The two fields of taxation were thus kept reasonably separate, but the Sixteenth Amendment, adopted in 1913, allows the Federal Government to "lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived." Probably this was necessary, the writer in the New York daily admits, but, he continues: "it has often been mooted by students of taxation whether the Sixteenth Amendment should not have contained a provision prohibiting States from levying income taxes, or at least prohibiting tax duplication, which would have permitted State income taxes only in the absence of Federal assessment. The same would be true of inheritance taxes." Here is a condition of things which this editorial writer thinks most unfair and one which might easily become alarming in its results. He says:

STILL HANGING.

—Stinson in the Dayton *News*.

We find not alone inequitable and undemocratic use of the income tax by the Federal Government, or at least by Congress, for that body is mainly responsible for the present tax, but one State after another is levying income and inheritance taxes, not alone upon its own residents but upon those of other States. It has come to be the case that many an American citizen is paying two or even three or more taxes upon the same income, and the burden is nearly unbearable. Also we find duplication of inheritance taxes almost to the point of drying up the future sources of capital that is necessary for the continuous expansion of American commerce and industry. If saving is discouraged, and there is no greater impulse for this than providing for one's family or dependents, the American citizen is not going to deny himself in order to save money for our Federal or State Governments to spend, and more often to waste.

But aside from all this is the undoubted fact that our people are becoming aroused against our national and State taxes to a point that is threatening to the continuation of the present methods of raising revenue. It takes a long time for public opinion to be aroused to the point of action, but when it is once aroused the action is apt to be drastic. Public opinion is ready by that time to become prejudiced, and then the people will hit hard and without reason or common sense. With this point once reached, and it may come sooner than our legislators and politicians anticipate, there probably will be an attack upon our States, for, due to the present system of taxation without representation, the average citizen will prefer to take his taxes all at one dose, and will prefer also that the dose be administered by its Federal Government, the one authority in which his vote counts.

CHICAGO BANKERS VIEW DRY LAW AS THRIFT-PROMOTER

THAT the dry law has boosted savings is, in substance, the response of Chicago bankers to a questionnaire sent out by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, asking for an expression of opinion on the financial results of Prohibition. This statement is made in a Chicago dispatch to the New York *Times*, which after noting that one banker asserts that savings deposits in his institution have increased 30 per cent., goes on to quote a few representative replies as follows:

James B. Forgan, Chairman of the Board of the First National Bank, said: "Immediately after Prohibition became the law of the land a large influx of savings accounts was noticeable in our bank, and, I believe, generally in other banks. The number of accounts opened has steadily increased, showing that the number of thrifty is steadily growing, and I believe that the absence of the saloon is largely responsible for this growth."

Earl H. Reynolds, President of the People's Trust and Savings Bank, asserted that Prohibition had "materially benefited and promoted thrift among the people of this country, and consequently has been of considerable value to the community."

John Jay Abbott of the Continental and

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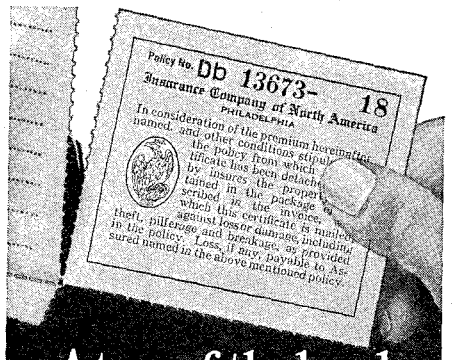

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

Commercial Bank, said: "Since the date on which national Prohibition went into effect the savings deposits of this bank have increased approximately $10,000,000, or 30 per cent. There is no question that Prohibition has contributed very largely to the increase of savings in the United States and is of great economic value to the country."

George R. Shawhan of Champaign, Ill., replied: "From the standpoint of a banker and business man, Prohibition, I believe, has been of great economic value to the community."

"There can be no question that Prohibition has promoted thrift among the wage-earners and smaller salaried persons, and we believe, from that standpoint, it has been of great economic value," said Thomas F. Wallace of Minneapolis.

"THE DISPOSITION TO ADVANCE PRICES"

JUST now there is a slight tendency toward an upward movement in wholesale prices, and it is not unnatural to feel that this will be followed by a marking up of retail quotations on certain commodities and materials. But retailers are being warned from several directions that the consumer is not yet in any mood to welcome higher prices, and, in fact, is very likely to refuse to buy at all if prices are not to his liking. In this connection a writer on the market page of the New York *Times* says, under the heading used above:

A feature that keeps coming to the fore from time to time, and one that bodes no good, is the disposition to advance prices whenever it seems possible to do so. In the case of the foodstuffs and of certain raw materials, speculators have been busy at work. In certain other directions it is a matter of greed for larger profits. Quite a number who met with losses during the period of declining values have been waiting for an opportunity to get even, and they take advantage of any that offers. The principle is a wrong one, however, and is bound to lead to setbacks. It is universally admitted that the worst handicap to business to-day is the indisposition to buy, due either to lack of means or as a protest against unduly high prices. To meet this situation, the natural method would be to scale down profits and encourage buying by offering goods of quality at as low a figure as possible. Where this has not been done, sellers have learned that consumers find there are a whole lot of things they can do without, or for which makeshifts can be had. Repairing and remodeling have been highly developed during the last two years and are being resorted to more and more. Beyond a certain point these are not to be encouraged. While thrift is commendable, parsimony is not. There ought to be sufficient inducement to buying to keep the mills and factories occupied and to give employment to the operatives in them. It is the business of the real merchant to offer such inducement. This will not only help him, but the community in general as well.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

June 14.—A triumvirate composed of J. V. Stalin, Leo Kameneff, and A. I. Rykoff has been put in charge of all Russian state affairs during the illness of Premier Lenine, according to a dispatch from Berlin.

June 15.—The draft of the new Irish constitution, embodying connection with the British crown, as established in the Anglo-Irish Treaty, and generally placing the relations between Ireland and the Empire on the same basis as Canada and the other Dominions, is made public.

Representatives of 30 nations gather at the Peace Palace at The Hague in a second effort to settle the economic problem of Russia.

June 16.—The Irish Free State holds an election to choose a Parliament as provided for by the treaty with Great Britain. Armed Republican raiders seize ballots in Dublin, and interference with officials is reported from the Sligo and East Mayo areas.

General Chen Chiung-Ming has occupied Canton, it is reported, for the purpose of aiding General Wu Pei-Fu in the reunification of China.

June 17.—Four men and one woman are killed in the Presbyterian district on the south Armagh side of Newry, Ireland, in retaliation, it is believed, for the murders of June 14.

Russia's attitude at the Hague Conference will follow generally that which she assumed at Genoa, announces Maxim Litvinoff, Assistant Foreign Minister.

The South China or Canton Government is crusht by General Chen Chiung-Ming, and President Sun Yat Sen is reported a fugitive.

une 18.—The Roumanian Government protests formally to the Conference at The Hague that Russia has violated the non-aggression pact by sending propaganda into Roumania by airplane.

Chief Justice William H. Taft arrives in England to study court principles and procedure in that country.

une 19.—Following their conference in London, Premiers Lloyd George and Poincaré decide to call another conference of European Government heads this month.

A complete victory for the Irish Free State party is indicated in the results of the election thus far recorded.

ne 20.—American buildings in Canton are fired on by the gunboats of Sun Yat Sen, South China leader, who has been trying to recapture the city, and the American Minister, Jacob Gould Schurman, asks Rear-Admiral Strauss for protection.

The Prince of Wales arrives in England after a 40,000-mile journey to India, Australia, Japan and the Philippines.

Twenty-five Powers represented at the Hague Conference formally invite Soviet Russia to send a delegation.

DOMESTIC

ne 14.—The United States is "incomparably the biggest bootlegger in the world," charges August A. Busch, head of the Busch interests, in a letter to President Harding complaining that intoxicants are sold without restriction on American ships. Chairman Lasker replies that the prohibition law does

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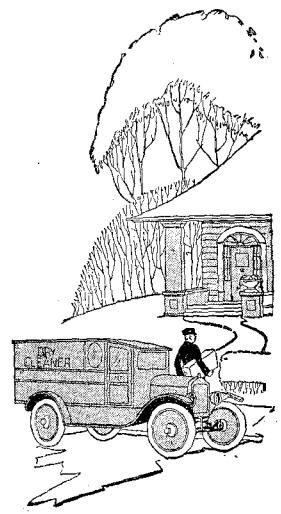

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

not apply to ships outside the three-mile limit, and Wayne B. Wheeler, of the Anti-Saloon League, attacks the Busch statement as "simply an effort to discredit prohibition."

June 15.—Fire destroys 350 buildings in Arverne, a suburb of New York, resulting in an estimated loss of $2,000,000.

The nation faces an unparalleled coal shortage, declares John L. Lewis, President of the International Mine Workers of America, stating that the situation demands a conference of miners and operators.

June 16.—Rodolph de la Huerta, Finance Minister of Mexico, signs an agreement with the International Committee that Mexico will pay her external debts, and that payments on current interest on her bonds will start January 2, 1923, while the back interest will be cared for by amortization over a period of years. The International Committee recommends that the bondholders make substantial adjustments of their rights.

A cut of $26,500,000 a year in the payment of about 320,000 more railway workers, chiefly in the clerical and station forces, is announced by the United States Railroad Labor Board. The cut goes into effect July 1, the aggregate reductions to become operative on that date amounting to $134,988,900.

The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries recommends by a vote of 9 to 4 the passage of the ship subsidy bill.

The State Department is called in to assist in settling the Tacna-Arica dispute between Chile and Peru.

June 17.—President Harding receives the appeal of the Philippine Parliamentary mission for a grant of independence to the Filipino people, and promises an early reply.

June 18.—An effective treatment for the hookworm disease has been discovered in carbon tetrachloride, a common chemical, through the researches of the Department of Agriculture, it is announced.

June 19.—The Naval Appropriation Bill, carrying approximately $25,450,000 and providing for an enlisted personnel of 86,000 men, is passed by the Senate and sent to conference with the House.

J. Morton Howell, of Dayton, Ohio, is nominated by President Harding to be the first American Minister to Egypt.

June 20.—President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, and B. M. Jewell, President of the Railway Employees' Department in the American Federation of Labor, issue a joint statement saying, "we have no other recourse but to strike." A combined strike would mean that the 1,250,000 railroad workers affected by wage reductions would join the 680,000 coal miners now on strike.

The Senate adopts a motion of Senator Watson, of Indiana, to make the bonus bill a special order immediately following the passage of the tariff bill.

President Harding assents to postponement of action by the House of Representatives on the ship subsidy bill till after the tariff bill is passed by the Senate and sent to conference, but gives warning that a special session will be called if this Congress fails to act on the bill.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

TO OUR READERS.—Can any reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST supply the name of the author of the following, and of any collection of verse that contains them, with the name of the publisher: (1) "The Boy That Was Scarit O' Dyin'"; (2) "Little Feet Be Careful."

"M. E. McH.," Providence, R. I.—"Is a comma always required after a year when the latter is used in the middle of a sentence, as, for instance, 'The house was bought on June 5, 1920 for twelve hundred ($1200) dollars'?"

Typographical practise calls for the comma after the year—"The house was bought on June 5, 1920, for twelve hundred dollars," the idea being that the year is parenthetical.

"W. L.," New York, N. Y.—"Kindly tell me whether the letter 'g' in the words *England* and *English* is pronounced soft as in *singer*, or hard as in *single*."

In the words cited the "g" has the same sound as the "g" in the word "single."

"J. D. K.," Olyphant, Pa.—"Can you tell me how old the word *aeronautics* is?"

The word *aeronautics*, sailing the atmosphere, dates from 1752 and is, therefore, 170 years old.

"E. D. K.," Twin Falls, Idaho.—"Kindly give me the correct pronunciation of the word *ennui*."

The word is pronounced *on''nwi'—o* as in *not*, first *n* with a nasal sound, *i* as in *police*.

"C. D. S.," Milwaukee, Wis.—"When speaking of an elevator which is twenty-one feet from the center of the head shaft to the center line of the foot shaft, it is described as a *twenty-one foot* center elevator. Is this use of *foot* correct?"

The second element of a compound whose first element is a numeral adjective is not pluralized; thus, a ten-*foot* (not ten-*feet*) rule; a three-*story* house; a two-*mile* race.

"F. Y. T.," Washington, Ark.—"What is the correct pronunciation of *gratis*?"

The word *gratis* is pronounced *gre'tis—e* as in *prey*, *i* as in *habit*.

"H. J. C.," El Paso, Tex.—"How do you designate the hour of twelve o'clock midnight?"

Twelve midnight is commonly designated 12 P.M.; twelve midday, or twelve noon, is abbreviated 12 M., but is sometimes designated 12 A. M. In some railroad time-tables you will find 12 o'clock in the day and 12 o'clock in the night distinguished as *12 noon* and *12 night*.

"M. S. M.," Falmouth, Ky.—"Please give me the names of the present judges of the United States Supreme Court."

Chief Justice, Wm. H. Taft; *Associate Justices*, Joseph McKenna, Oliver W. Holmes, William R. Day, W. Van Devanter, Mahlon Pitney, James C. McReynolds, Louis D. Brandeis, and John H. Clarke.

"E. M. G.," Roanoke, Va.—"Kindly tell me where *Mark Twain* was born and his movements in early life."

Samuel Langhorne Clemens (Mark Twain) was born November 30, 1835, in *Florida, Monroe County, Mo.*, but learned his craft as a printer at Hannibal, in that State. He became a pilot on the Mississippi river in 1855, and went to Nevada in 1861, and to California 1865.

"E. C. A.," Los Angeles, Calif.—"Kindly tell me how the word *finance* is pronounced."

The word *finance* is pronounced *fi-nans'—(i* as in *habit*, *a* as in *fat*) or *fai-nans'—(ai* as in *aisle*, *a* as in *fat*).

"M. F.," Defiance, O.—"Please advise me as to whether the term *Chairwoman* is correct when applied to a feminine committee leader."

Custom sanctions the use of "Mr. Chairman" as addressed to a woman who acts as the presiding officer at a meeting. The form "chairwoman" exists, but its use is rare.

"C. F. P.," Churchville, N. Y.—"Which of the two forms, *enrolment* or *enrollment*, is correct?"

Both forms are correct, the first form being more common in the United States, and the second more frequent in Great Britain

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

A Tooter.—Motor Vehicle Commissioner Dill's family bus bears the license number 22222. That car hardly needs a horn, say we.—*Newark Star Eagle.*

Repairing the Damage.—PROF.—"Wake that fellow next to you, will you?"

STUDENT—"Aw, do it yourself, you put him to sleep."—*Punch Bowl.*

No More Thrills Needed.—Push-ball played by teams of three motor-cars a side is providing America's new thrill. Push-pedestrian, with an unlimited team of motorists, still furnishes all the excitement we want at home.—*Punch* (*London*).

These Are Best Avoided.—"Please give me some information on guilt-edged securities."—*From a Reader's letter.*

Convinced of Error.—TEDDY—"I wish I hadn't licked Jimmy Brown this morning."

MAMMA—"You see how wrong it was, don't you dear?"

TEDDY—"Yes; cause I didn't know till noon that he was going to give a party."—*Western Christian Advocate* (*Cincinnati*).

How We All Feel.—Private Ulysses Roosevelt Jones was always longing for Alabam', but the case goods on the Brest dock after the Armistice continued to pile up and Ulysses's life was plumb miserable.

"Boss," he said to his big black sergeant, "boss, Ah's mighty sick o' dis yere liftin' an' unliftin'. It's wuss dan de wah. It's de wah all over ag'in an' Ah only 'listed fo' de duration."

"Lissen, boy," said the sergeant, giving one white-eyed glare at Ulysses. "Heah's whah Ah introduce yo' peanut brain to knowledge. De wah am over, sho' 'nough, but de duration yo' is in fo' now ain't sca'cely commenced."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

No Expert.—JUDGE—"What had the defendant been drinking when you arrested him?"

COP—"Whisky, I think, Your Honor."

JUDGE—"You think? You think? Aren't you a judge?"

COP—"No, Your Honor, only a patrolman."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Brave by Proxy.—"Yes," said the dentist, "to insure painless extraction, you'll have to take gas, and that's fifty cents extra."

"Oh!" said Casey, "I guess the old way'll be best; never mind the gas."

"You're a brave man," said the dentist.

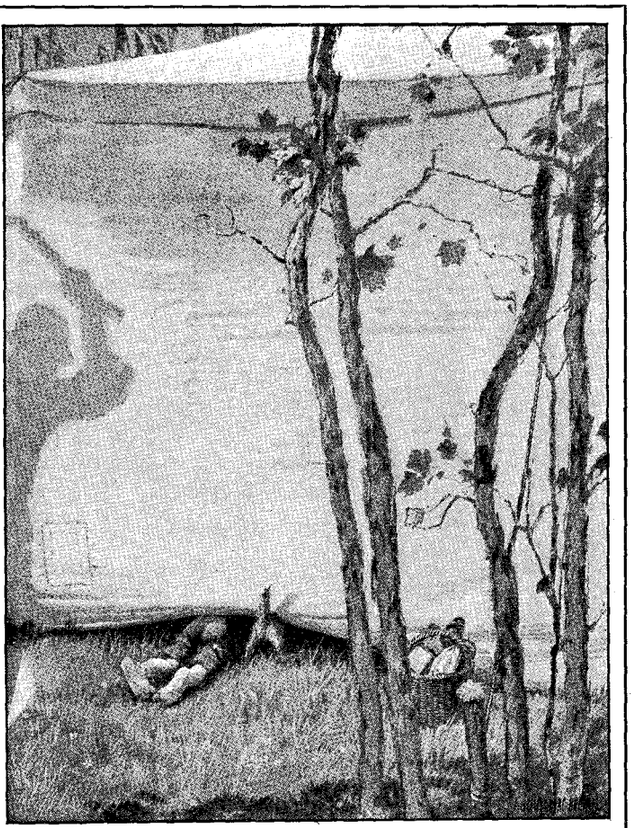
"Oh!" said Casey, "it ain't me that's got the tooth; it's my wife."—*New York Central Lines Magazine.*

It Usually Starts Something.—HE—"Do you believe in platonic love?"

SHE—"Well, I wouldn't mind trying it as a starter."—*Boston Transcript.*

Reclassified.—A customer at the drug-store paused before the combination news-and-cigar-stand, deposited the conventional dime thereon, and said to the young lady attendant: "LITERARY DIGEST, please."

"Will you excuse me, sir, if I ask you to point it out?" she asked. "I'm a new girl here, and haven't yet had time to learn the names of half the cigars."—*Incident Reported by a Reader.*



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GETTING AT THE SEAT OF THE TROUBLE.

Wrong Word.—Joseph H. Choate was a most dangerous speaker to his associates who spoke before him. I had many times enjoyed being the sufferer by his wit and humor. On one occasion Choate won the honors of the evening by an unexpected attack. There is a village in western New York which is named after me. The enterprising inhabitants, boring for what might be under the surface of their ground, discovered natural gas. They immediately organized a company and issued a prospectus. The prospectus fell into the hands of Mr. Choate. With great glee he read it and then, with emphasis, the name of the company, "The Depew Natural Gas Company, Limited"; and waving the prospectus at me shouted, "Why Limited?"—*Chauncey Depew in Scribner's Magazine.*

Friendly-Like.—MA—"Is the clock run ning, Willie?"

WILLIE—"No, ma; it's just standing sti an' waggin' its tail."—*Western Christia Advocate* (*Cincinnati*).

A Quick Thought.—THE DOCTOR—"] you are thoroughly troubled with sleep lessness, you ought to take something soli before going to bed."

THE PATIENT—"Why, Doctor, that exactly what you once forbade me to do.

THE DOCTOR—"Ah, tha was two years ago. Scienc has made enormous stride since then."—*Punch* (*Lon don*).

Getting Acquainted.—Wh not another book by Tun ulty? "Wilson as I Kno Him Now."—*Newark Sta Eagle.*

Perishable Evidence. - LAWYER—"But couldn't yo let me have some of his lov letters?"

BREACH-OF-PROMISE CI ENT—"There weren't any- we had home wireless sets —*Opinion.*

Perfect Equality.—FATHI —"Why is it that you a always at the bottom of t class?"

JOHNNY—"It doesn't ma any difference, daddy; th teach the same things at bo ends." — *Western Christi Advocate* (*Cincinnati*).

Obedient Boy.—Willie w almost through his readi lesson when he came to word he could not pronoun

"Barque," prompted t teacher.

Willie looked at his cla mates and laughed.

"Barque, Willie!" exclaim the teacher harshly.

Willie, looking up at t teacher, finally cried o "Bow-wow!"—*Western Christian Advoc* (*Cincinnati*).

Why School Teachers Go Crazy.—Po is the way a Dutchman says boys.

Equinox is a wild animal that lives the Arctic.

King Arthur's Round Table was writt by the author of Ten Knights in a I Room.

Copernicus invented the cornucopia.

Etiquette teaches us how to be pol without trying to remember to be.

In the stone age all the men were ossifi

The climax of a story is where it says is to be continued.

A gulf is a dent in a continent.

Buttress is a butler's wife.

Conservation means doing without thi we need.

If Ponce de Leon hadn't died before found the fountain of youth, he would have died.—*Collected by the New Y Evening Mail.*

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